Heritage and Destiny

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200 Years of Richard Wagner

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 57 of *Heritage and Destiny.* I think that most readers will agree 2013 has not been a great year for Nationalists on our side of the English Channel. Electorally our support has all but collapsed – yes, partly due to the rapid rise of UKIP – but also because of the sorry state of nationalist parties in general and the BNP in particular.

Peter Rushton covers all the gory election details in *Movement News*, however I will pick out a few of the highlights. In Norden ward, Barking & Dagenham, 9th May, the BNP polled **1.5%.** In Rawmarsh ward, Rotherham, 16th May, the BNP polled **3.3%.** In Stourport-on-Severn division, Worcestershire, 27th June, the BNP polled **1.1%.** In Billericay East ward, Basildon, 27th June, the NF polled **0.2%**. In Aldridge Central & South ward, Walsall, 15th August, the Eng Dems polled **2.9%**. In Coseley East ward, Dudley, 19th September, the BNP polled **6.3%** and the NF polled **0.8%** (joint Nat vote of **7.1%**). In Royston ward, Barnsley, 10th October, the Eng Dems polled **1.9%** and the BNP polled **1.7%** (joint Nat vote of **3.6%**). In Govan ward, Glasgow, 10th October the Britannica Party polled **0.4%**. In Ancoats & Clayton ward, Manchester, 10th October, the BNP polled **3.3%**. In Weaste & Seedley ward, Salford (the second by-election this year here), 10th October, the BNP polled **1.9%**. In Westbourne ward, Chichester, 17th October, the Patria Party polled **0.7%.** The only glimmer of any hope came in Loughborough Hastings ward, Charnwood, on 24th October, when the Brit Dems polled **9.4%.**

Marine Le Pen's Front National is the leading party in recent French opinion polls with 24%, and seems sure to increase its total of three MEPs at next year's elections.

However on the other side of the English Channel, the Front National (the French NF) is topping the polls. 24% of voters say they will vote NF in next May's European Elections, which would make them the most popular party heading into the contest. Back in dear old Blighty meanwhile the BNP and English Democrats are likely to get a combined vote of less than 3%, with the BNP losing its MEP Nick Griffin. The Brit Dems MEP Andrew Brons will not be defending his seat as his party, very wisely in my view – like the NF – will not be contesting the European Election.

Well, why is there such a big difference between support for nationalism in France and Britain, you may well ask? It's simple really; French NF leader Marine Le Pen (like her father before her) realized that there was only room for one electorally successful party of the "Right." So they made sure that any French civic nationalist party (the equivalent of UKIP) was quickly killed off before it could encroach on their support.

In Britain, Nick Griffin never did this. He came very close in 2008 when UKIP was getting beaten by the BNP, even in their heartland areas like Henley (Oxfordshire), but he never killed them off. Instead he was more concerned with factional in-fighting within his own party and expelling anybody he saw as a threat to him and his family's control of the BNP. He was more concerned about what tiny nationalist parties like England First and the National Front were up to than what UKIP was doing.

Now UKIP are out of control, will probably be the most popular party in Britain going into the European Elections, and may well come out with the largest number of seats. Only time will tell if they can hold onto their support in the general election the following year. Or will the State have had enough of them by then and decide to send the Spooks in to do what they do best?

In the meantime, nationalists on our side of the English Channel would do well to read or re-read the late Colin Jordan's essay "Party time has ended: the case for politics beyond the party," which is in Part III of his book *National Socialism Vanguard of the Future - Selected Writings of Colin Jordan.* If you don't have a copy I'm sure you can find one online or from the British Movement (see their ad on page 5). We may even reprint it in the next issue of *H&D.*

I am not advocating that nationalists give up the electoral road completely, but maybe it needs to be put on hold – in most parts of the country anyway – at least until we have got our act together again and UKIP has been destroyed. Until then we need to look on building up support for nationalism beyond the ballot box.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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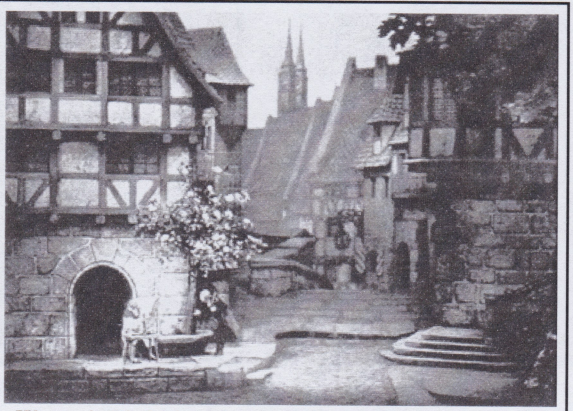
Richard Wagner – Artwork for Our Times

Richard Wagner was born two hundred years ago, on 22nd May 1813. He died in 1883, six years before Adolf Hitler was born, yet celebrations of the great composer's 200th birthday have yet again revived discussion of his role as ideological inspiration and cultural icon of the Third Reich. The most overt of these connections involved his English-born daughter-in-law Winifred Wagner, whose lasting commitment to National Socialism and personal friendship with Adolf Hitler are discussed in this issue by Matt Koehl (*see pages 6-7*).

For racial nationalists Wagner is of the highest significance on multiple levels. His life and work spanned the origins of nationalism as a political and cultural concept – before Wagner's time it simply wasn't possible to be a nationalist in any meaningful sense. Moreover Wagner's own political experiences help us to understand how and why nationalism transcends stereotyped categories of left and right, revolution and reaction. Wagner's legacy leaves us contemplating whether all political action is futile: is cultural transformation an alternative for disillusioned revolutionaries, or should nationalists commit themselves to a synthesis of political and cultural struggle?

When Wagner was born in 1813 there was no such state as Germany – and in the modern sense of the word 'state' there never had been a 'Germany.' Though there was a long-standing and developing sense of what it meant to be German – rooted in ancient myth and arguably going back to the victory of the German chieftain Hermann (Arminius) who crushed invading Roman legions at the Battle of Teutoberg Forest in 9 AD – the future Germany was made up of fragmented kingdoms and principalities.

Wagner's home city of Leipzig was part of the Kingdom of Saxony: seven years before his birth this kingdom and many others – ruling more than 15 million Germans – had become the puppets of another invader, the French emperor Napoleon who created the Confederation of the Rhine at the height of his continental hegemony. (Parts of western Germany had already been under French rule for the previous decade.)



Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, first performed in 1868, portrays the archetypal European folk community. The above scene is taken from a 1934 production – today it would be compulsory to incorporate 'Holocaust' references or other mockeries of European traditions.

The paradox of Wagner's pioneering role as a revolutionary nationalist is rooted in this peculiar history – leading German intellectuals were in the vanguard of a developing nationalist consciousness in resistance to French rule, but aware that a greater enemy was the German reactionary establishment, a multiplicity of princes, dukes, bishops and kings. Even in Wagner's infancy, the very emergence of German nationalism was bound up with politicisation of artists and philosophers.

Prussia – by far the most powerful German kingdom – took advantage of Napoleon's disastrous attempt to invade Russia and declared war on France a few weeks before Wagner's birth. As on so many occasions before and since, German ended up fighting German at the decisive Battle of Leipzig, fought a few miles away from the baby Wagner in October 1813. Saxony changed sides in the middle of the battle when it became clear that Prussia and her Austrian, Russian and Swedish allies had won! Most famously Prussia went on to become the crucial ally of the Duke of Wellington's English forces, inflicting the final defeat on Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

The hopes of early German nationalists were quickly frustrated: rivalry between Protestant Prussia and Catholic Austria prevented a united Germany, though they formed an uneasy alliance post-1815 in a new German Confederation, together with more than thirty German mini-states. Within four years of Napoleon's defeat a new tyranny was imposed by the Confederation's reactionary governments: press censorship, dismissal of dissident academics, and proscription of the nationalist student fraternities (*Burschenschaften*).

The adolescent Wagner was profoundly influenced by the first significant blow against this repressive post-Napoleonic apparatus: the so-called "July Revolution" of 1830, in which the conservative Bourbon monarchy was overthrown in favour of the liberal Orléanist Louis-Philippe. In his autobiography Wagner explained this sudden exposure to the adult world:

"The special editions of the *Leipziger Zeitung* brought us the news of the July Revolution in Paris... Suddenly to become conscious of living at a time in which such things took place could not fail to have a startling effect on a boy of seventeen. The world as a historic phenomenon began from that day in my eyes, and naturally my sympathies were wholly on the side of the Revolution, which I regarded in the light of a heroic popular struggle crowned with victory, and free from the blemish of the terrible excesses that stained the first French Revolution."

In other autobiographical notes he was more specific about what he then saw as the inevitable link between art and politics:

"But then came the July revolution; all at once I became a revolutionary and became convinced that every halfway ambitious person should engage themselves exclusively in politics. By this point, I only felt at ease in the company of political writers: I also began work on an overture, which dealt with a political subject-matter."

(This early *Political Overture* has been lost, but some of the spirit of the July Revolution infused Wagner's first great operatic success in 1842 – *Rienzi*, the story of a populist revolutionary who seized power in Rome in 1347.)

Throughout the 1830s and 1840s Wagner remained a revolutionary activist, providing free tickets for his militant comrades when he first began to achieve success as a composer and as chief conductor at the Royal Saxon Court and Dresden Opera House. German governments (including Saxony) alternated between attempts at repression and faltering reformist concessions. During 1848 and 1849 a wave of European revolutions almost (but not quite) brought German unity. A national assembly in Frankfurt proclaimed the first German constitution: by early 1849 the most radical supporters of the new constitution called for militant resistance against the various governments who were refusing to accept it.

During this revolutionary ferment Wagner was rediscovering ancient Germanic myths and beginning to sketch the ideas that later were to form his most famous works – the tetralogy of operas known collectively as *The Ring of the Nibelung*. But his revolutionary commitment wasn't academic, still less was it the sort of radical chic posing familiar among 20th and 21st century intellectuals.

In May 1849 Dresden's revolution took to the streets: the Saxon king and his ministers fled the city and took refuge in a nearby fortress. Wagner took his turn on the barricades making hand grenades, his comrades included fellow conductor August Röckel; Europe's most notorious anarchist Mikhail Bakunin; and the eminent architect Gottfried Semper. After several days of street battles, government forces were reinforced by Prussian troops and regained control of the city. Many leading revolutionaries were imprisoned. A warrant was issued for Wagner's arrest but he managed to flee in time: escaping across the Swiss border to Zurich, he would not return to Germany for twelve years. *Lohengrin* was premiered in his absence, while Wagner spent an impecunious exile in Zurich, Venice and Paris, with a brief trip to London for a conducting engagement in 1855.

Soon after the Dresden revolution, Wagner completed the text and began the music for the *Ring* operas. Also during the early 1850s he produced controversial books and essays about the relationship between art and politics. In *Art and Revolution* (1849) Wagner lamented that the great achievements of Ancient Greek civilization had been appropriated by the ruling classes of Europe and were no longer umbilically linked to the nation itself: it was the task of revolutionary artists to restore that organic community.

"In its flowering time the Grecian Art was *conservative*, because it was a worthy and adequate expression of the public conscience: with us, true Art is *revolutionary*, because its very existence is opposed to the ruling spirit of the community.

"... With the Greeks the perfect work of art, the Drama, was the abstract and epitome of all that was expressible in the Grecian nature. It was the nation itself – in intimate connection with its own history – that stood mirrored in its art-work, that communed with itself and, within the span of a few hours, feasted its eyes with its own noblest essence. All division of this enjoyment, all scattering of the forces concentred on *one* point, all diversion of the elements into separate channels, must needs have been as hurtful to this *unique* and noble Artwork as to the like-formed State itself; and thus it could only mature, but never change its nature. Thus Art was conservative, just as the noblest sons of this epoch of the Grecian State were themselves conservative."

Wagner believed that European societies were not at present capable of appreciating Greek drama as a total art work – thus after Europeans rediscovered the classical world during the Renaissance, they had achieved great things in various isolated field of art, craft and science, without managing to understand, let alone recreate, the full scale of Greek civilization.

"Only Revolution, not slavish Restoration, can give us back that highest Art-work. The task we have before us is immeasurably greater than that already accomplished in days of old. If the Grecian Art-work embraced the spirit of a fair and noble nation, the Art-work of the Future must embrace the spirit of a free mankind, delivered from every shackle of hampering nationality; its racial imprint must be no more than an embellishment, the individual charm of manifold diversity, and not a cramping barrier."

Wagner's patron King Ludwig II of Bavaria started to build Neuschwanstein Castle in 1869 as a homage to the composer.

British author and filmmaker Lady Michèle Renouf with the composer's grandson Wolfgang Wagner at the 1997 Bayreuth Festival. Wolfgang Wagner (1919-2010) was co-director of the Festival with his brother Wieland from 1951 until the latter's death in 1966, then had sole control until his retirement in 2008.

Wagner rejected both petty nationalism and rootless cosmopolitanism: art should be rooted in the spirit of a community, aiming "to teach man's social impulse its noblest meaning, and guide it toward its true direction." In another controversial essay *Jewishness in Music* (first published pseudonymously in 1850) he identified the influence of Jewry as an obstacle to this true direction, associating Jewry with the denatured worship of money – though the increasing power of Jews was a symptom of European decline, not its original cause:

"So long as the separate art of music had a real organic life-need in it [...] there was nowhere to be found a Jewish composer.... Only when a body's inner death is manifest, do outside elements win the power of lodgement in it – yet merely to destroy it. Then, indeed, that body's flesh dissolves into a swarming colony of insect life: but who in looking on that body's self, would hold it still for living?"

Former Labour MP Bryan Magee, author of several books on Wagner and contemporaneous German philosophers Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, explained Wagner's attitude to Jews as follows:

"The ghettoes of Europe had only begun to be opened in the wake of the French Revolution, and their abolition was going on throughout the nineteenth century. The Jewish composers of Wagner's day were among the very first emancipated Jews, pastless in the society in which they were living and working. ...In composing music ...they were turning their backs on a distinctive and entirely different musical tradition of their own. So their art could not possibly be 'the conscious and proclaimed unconscious' [of the *Volk*] which Wagner believed all great art to be."

Wagner returned to Germany in 1862, settling first in Prussia, where Otto von Bismarck had just become prime minister. Within less than a decade, Bismarck was to enact the vision of Wagner and his fellow artistic nationalists such as the Brothers Grimm, though as the Prussian statesman put it in a famous speech to his Parliament in 1862:

"Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided – that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849 – but by iron and blood."

Wagner's vision was less practical – indeed by the early 1860s conventional musicians and opera house managers regarded his new works such as *Tristan and Isolde* as unperformable. Simply to get his operas staged adequately would require an artistic revolution, and in 1864 the means to carry out such a revolution miraculously appeared – ironically due to the enthusiasm of a newly crowned monarch, Bavaria's 18-year-old King Ludwig II.

Tristan and Isolde was finally staged in the Bavarian capital Munich in 1865 – this was the first premiere of a Wagner opera since 1850, when *Lohengrin* had premiered in Weimar during his first year of exile. But even now reactionary political intrigues (exploiting the scandalous relationship between the composer and Cosima von Bülow, the young wife of the *Tristan* premiere's conductor) undermined his work. Wagner and Cosima took refuge over the Swiss border, in a villa beside Lake Lucerne, funded by King Ludwig. *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg* was premiered in Munich in 1868, and Wagner continued working on the *Ring* operas that he had begun twenty years earlier, more than ever convinced that a new opera

house would have to be built to his own specifications before a production could be attempted.

In 1871 this revolutionary project began, with the newly married Wagner and Cosima moving to the northern Bavarian town of Bayreuth, where the local council donated a plot of land on the Green Hill outside the town. In the midst of these titanic endeavours, Wagner had not abandoned mundane politics. During June 1866 he wrote to his old revolutionary comrade from the Dresden barricades, August Röckel, urging him to ally with Bismarck's Prussia as the only chance of realising their dream of German reunification:

"My friend, if you're resolved to continue to take an active role in politics, then stick to Bismarck and Prussia. So help me God, I know of no alternative."

Recent research has established that this letter was linked to a secret meeting between Wagner and an emissary of Bismarck – their mutual friend Dr François Wille, who met Wagner at his Swiss villa earlier that month, urging him to act as a pro-Prussian agent at the Bavarian court. This was political dynamite: Catholic Bavaria was of critical importance in Bismarck's conflict with Austria. At first the Bavarians sided with Austria, but after Prussia achieved a decisive victory in July 1866 at the Battle of Sadowa, the factional balance in Munich shifted. Wagner's lobbying of King Ludwig (combined with a hefty bribe from Bismarck!) brought the pro-Prussian Prince Hohenlohe to power as Bavarian prime minister.

A few weeks later, completing his new opera *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg*, Wagner wrote these lines for his central character, medieval poet and proto-nationalist Hans Sachs. Significantly, at the end of the opera Sachs is reprimanding the young romantic hero Walther von Stolzing, whose revolutionary purism had tempted him to scorn Nuremberg's artisans:

Beware! Evil tricks threaten us:
if the German people and kingdom should one day decay,
under a false, foreign rule
soon no prince would understand his people;
and foreign mists with foreign vanities
they would plant in our German land;
what is German and true none would know,
if it did not live in the honour of German Masters.
Therefore I say to you:
honour your German Masters,
then you will conjure up good spirits!
And if you favour their endeavours,
even if the Holy Roman Empire
should dissolve in mist,
for us there would yet remain
holy German Art!

Inevitably Wagner was to be disappointed by the form that German unification took, with the development of Bismarck's Prussian-dominated Reich. The composer and the statesman met in Berlin in May 1871, and occasionally corresponded, but were never close. Political disillusionment pushed Wagner further towards the philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer, whose work he had first encountered in 1854. Both in *Tristan and Isolde* and at the end of the *Ring*, his central characters renounce life itself – though in his 1962 essay on Wagner, Sir Oswald Mosley interpreted this as a political act:

"Greater love hath no man than this; that he renounce the fullness of present life to serve the future life which shall thereby be brought to earth: this is 'love that illumines, laughing at death.' But to make that love perfect, he must first possess life and love in its full rhythm; he does not deny life but, through his final renunciation, fulfils life's creative purpose. He must have within him '*die ewigen Melodien*' and be 'at one with all high things.' Otherwise the synthesis of life and love would not be there. He would not be the final hero, the symbol of that generation of the higher men which is ready to give all that all may be won. That is what men must aim at becoming; this, I believe, is the message of *The Ring*."

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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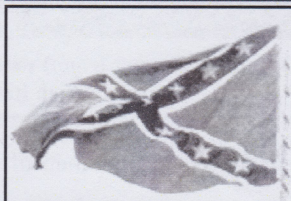

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Winifred Wagner: A Memoir

Editor's Note: May 22, 2013, was the 200th anniversary of the birth of the composer Richard Wagner. To commemorate the occasion, we reprint here Matt Koehl's short memoir of Winifred Wagner, the daughter-in-law of the composer and a lifelong National Socialist. This article first appeared in The National Socialist, *the ideological journal of the World Union of National Socialists, Number Two (Fall 1980), pp 4-6.*

No figure had a greater or more profound impact on the cultural life of Europe during the past century and a half than Richard Wagner. Not only did this creative titan succeed in stirring contemporary artistic circles to their foundations, however. More importantly, with his concepts — political, social, and racial, as well as artistic — he anticipated Adolf Hitler and inspired the development of the National Socialist idea. Awakened as a youth of 17 to a consciousness of his extraordinary mission and destiny by a performance of *Rienzi*, the Leader himself was later to declare: "Whoever wants to understand National Socialism must first know Wagner."

Winifred Wagner (*right*) with Adolf Hitler at the Bayreuth Festival which he first visited in 1925

The tradition started by the Master of Bayreuth succeeded after his death to his wife, Cosima, the daughter of Franz Liszt, and when she died to their son, Siegfried. After Siegfried's death in 1930, the glorious legacy was passed on to Winifred Wagner, his remarkable widow and without doubt one of the greatest women of the last century.

On March 5, 1980, Frau Wagner died in Überlingen on the Bodensee at the age of 82. The daughter of John and Emily Karop Williams, she was of English-Welsh and Danish descent. Orphaned when she was only two years old, she left her native England at age 10 for Germany, where she was adopted and raised by the famous pianist-conductor, Karl Klindworth, and his wife. In 1912, at the age of 18, she joined the Wagner family when she married Siegfried.

With the rise of the National Socialist party in Germany, the Wagner family threw its enthusiastic support behind Adolf Hitler and was affiliated with his Movement from the earliest days. Siegfried himself made no secret of his sympathy for the great, new Idea. His mother, Cosima, welcomed Hitler to Wahnfried and took the trouble to write to a local paper urging public support for the 1923 Munich revolt. For her part, Winifred quietly undertook to send "Care" packages to Hitler during his imprisonment at Landsberg. One of those packages contained the note paper on which the Leader wrote *Mein Kampf*!

When Siegfried died in 1930, Winifred Wagner assumed direction of the Bayreuth festivals, a responsibility which she held until the end of the Second World War. She brought in first-rate artists, such as Arturo Toscanini, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Richard Strauss, Emil Preetorious, Heinz Tietjen, and Maria Müller; and under her guiding hand not only did Bayreuth become the foremost musical center of Europe, but it achieved a level of excellence which has never been equaled.

Because of her ardent support of Hitler, U.S. occupation authorities drove Frau Wagner out of Bayreuth after the war and banned her from the festivals. Eventually she did return to the city, however, where her majestic presence served to haunt the uneasy consciences of every usurper and despoiler, just as it acted as a bright reminder and symbol for all true disciples of the Master.

In her later years, Winifred Wagner was active on behalf of the hundreds of individuals who, more than a generation after the end of the war, were the victims of political persecution in "democratic" West Germany and elsewhere. Unrepentant and loyal to the ideals which she had always held, she continued to display a picture of the Führer beside that of her illustrations of her father-in-law there in her home at Wahnfried.

I met Winifred Wagner on two occasions. The first time was just prior to the dress rehearsal of Siegfried in July 1975. It was my first visit to Bayreuth, and my introduction to Frau Wagner had been arranged through the courtesy of the late Dr. Hans Severus Ziegler.

Dr. Ziegler had been the general director of the German National Theater at Weimar, as well as a distinguished member of the Cultural Senate of the Reich during the National Socialist period. One of the Doctor's grandparents was the German-American, Gustav Schirmer, who founded the famous music publishing firm in New York City bearing his name. It was Schirmer's business with many renowned artists and musicians which formed the basis for the Ziegler family friendships with such great personalities as Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner, Johannes Brahms and Richard Strauss.

In 1923, Dr. Ziegler joined the National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSDAP). A short time later he founded the first party weekly, *Der Nationalsozialist*, and was named deputy director of the NSDAP for the state of Thuringia. It was during this period that the Doctor became a close personal friend of the Leader. In 1925, following Hitler's release from prison, he was present at the historic reorganization of the Movement, and it subsequently was the venerable Doctor who suggested the name *Hitlerjugend* for the renascent youth of Germany.

The very close ties of Siegfried and Winifred Wagner with the Hitler movement were made possible by the long-established friendship between the Wagners and the Zieglers. (Details of this remarkable union are given in Ziegler's first postwar book, *Adolf Hitler aus dem Erleben dargestellt*, Verlag K.W. Schütz, Göttingen, 1965.) It was only fitting, then, that the Doctor should choose to consummate his life's work by bringing together the standard-bearers of two great traditions: one representing the immortal cultural legacy of the Master of Bayreuth, and the other the dynamic, historic will of a reborn National Socialist movement.

I had long looked forward to this meeting with the Grand Lady of Bayreuth. For her part, Frau Wagner had been kind and gracious enough to take time out from an extremely busy schedule to confer with me. She fairly radiated as she welcomed me into her home, and I was immediately struck by her magnificent warmth and unpretentious dignity. As a small token of my respect and esteem, I presented her with a bouquet of red and white carnations. She thanked me and then jokingly apologized that she had never been properly "denazified." I forgave her!

Adolf Hitler at Bayreuth with Winifred Wagner's daughters Verena (born 1920) (*left*) and Friedelind (1918-1991). Verena Wagner later married Dr Bodo Lafferentz, who was a leading official of several enterprises during the Third Reich, including the 'Strength Through Joy' programme which provided holidays and cultural programmes for German workers.

Frau Wagner had just returned from a voyage to the North Cape of Norway. Recharged and reinvigorated by the hyperborean experience, she reminisced about the great pan-Germanic, pan-Nordic vision which had generated so much enthusiasm during the wonderful days of the Führer — a vision which had inspired the works of Wagner himself, one in which she continued to see the redeeming hope for the future.

We stepped outside and walked over to the gravesite of Richard Wagner and his wife, Cosima, where we paused for a moment of silent tribute. Afterwards, Frau Wagner took me aside and showed me the horrible damage that Allied bombs had wrought on Wahnfried during the Second World War. She went on to describe how American "souvenir collectors" proceeded to loot and desecrate the estate after 1945. I shook my head in utter disgust and revulsion. "Yes, indeed," I said, as we slowly turned away.

Before I left Bayreuth, Frau Wagner paid me the ultimate honor of insisting that I attend a performance of the great Ring drama *Siegfried* — "*auf dem grünen Hügel*" — and that as head of the World Union of National Socialists I should sit in the very seat in the Wagner family lodge formerly reserved for the Leader himself during his frequent visits to the Festspielhaus.

It was a magic moment. Not only was it a warm personal meeting and supreme cultural experience, but it was in fact an historic occasion in which the glorious tradition of Bayreuth was linked forever to the true, reborn Movement of Adolf Hitler.

When I returned to Villa Wahnfried two years later, during the summer of 1977, much had changed. The old house, once gutted and in ruins, had been restored. Unfortunately, while the physical aspect at Bayreuth had improved, the spiritual condition of the Festspiele themselves had worsened and the performances had become something thoroughly grotesque and repulsive. Alien influences had invaded the hallowed ground. In the hands of these subterranean forces, the very drama which I had so joyously experienced two years earlier had become a cheap, disgusting parody of the legendary Teutonic hero.

Winifred Wagner herself had been declared *persona non grata* at the Festspiele. The immediate occasion was her "indiscretion" in granting an interview to French television in which, without apology, she staunchly defended her association with Adolf Hitler and his Cause.

But if Frau Wagner was not welcome at the old Festspielhaus, then for her the performances in their aberrant state of desecration and tasteless perversion had themselves become *non grata.* The abominations wrought by such as Boulez, Chereau and Kupfer were particularly painful to her, and under no circumstance would she allow herself to suffer through the unholy spectacle of a Siegfried in latter-day bourgeois attire or a Dutchman in blackface.

Frau Wagner spoke to me of her fears and concerns for the future. I reassured her that all of this, too, would pass away, and that what was happening and had happened — could only be seen properly as a part of something much bigger. She agreed.

As we took leave of one another for the last time, she thanked me warmly for having stopped by to see her. She then took my hands and in a soft, steady voice said: "I don't have much time left. At one time, I had great hopes that my sons would carry on the tradition of their grandfather. But it is too late for that now. Bayreuth has been betrayed, and now comes the *Götterdämmerung*."

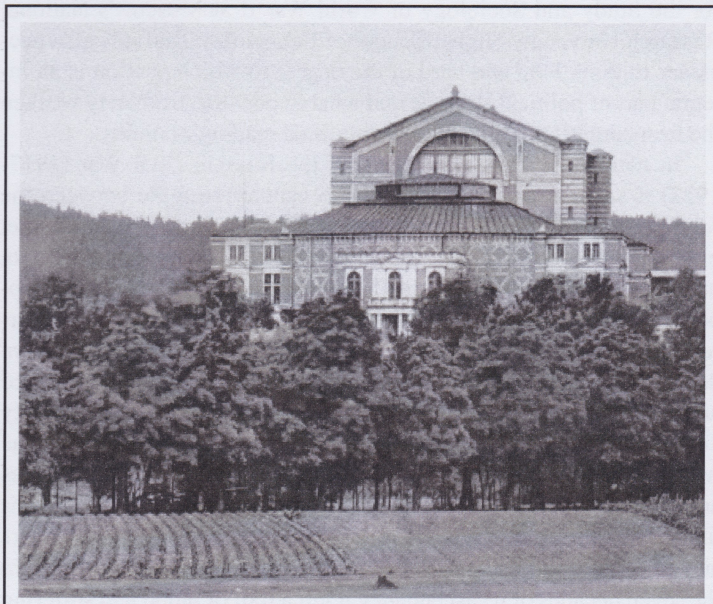
I reminded the good woman that according to ancient tradition, the Twilight of the Gods is but the prelude to a new age, redeemed and purified.

She smiled.

"Yes," she conceded. "You are right. You and your movement are now our only hope."

Matt Koehl, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Editor's Note: Matt Koehl is editor of the N.S. Bulletin, *which is available from: New Order, PO Box 270486, Milwaukee, WI 53227, USA. For a sample issue send $5.00 (USA/Canada) or $10.00 (UK/Europe), or online at - www.theneworder.org*



The Festival Theatre on the Green Hill at Bayreuth, opened in 1876, where Winifred Wagner was in charge of the annual festival from 1930 until 1944. The Festival reopened in 1951 under the direction of her sons Wieland and Wolfgang.

Book Review: *Russian Jews Between the Reds and Whites 1917-1920* by Oleg Budnitskii

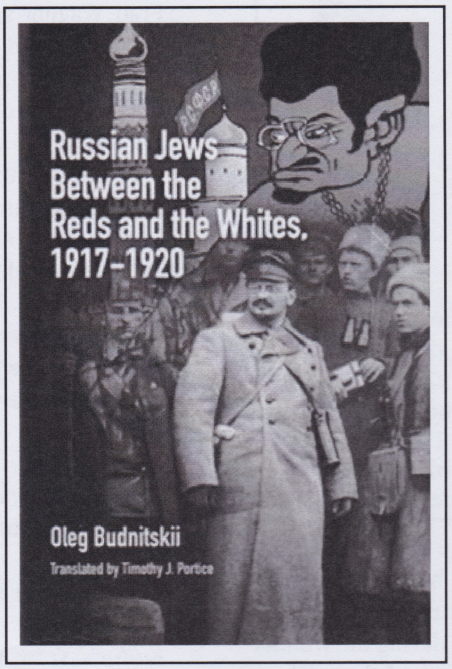
Oleg Budnitskii, *Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920*, translated by Timothy J. Portice. Published by University of Pennsylvania Press, 2012. ISBN 978-0-8122-4364-2. 508 pages (Hardcover). Available for £52.00 or $72.95 from Marston Book Services, 160 Eastern Avenue, Milton Park, Oxfordshire, OX14 4SB or online at www.upenn.edu (Kindle edition £41.29 from www.amazon.co.uk).

Political and social passions yield political and social action. The ponderous nature of academic scholarship is a far cry from the enthusiasms needed to launch and maintain successful political struggles. This is especially true if one's political goals are radical and seek to undo and remake many strands of the social fabric.

When one encounters contradictions or even nuances about historical questions about which one's movement seeks to promote uniformity, a moment of truth arrives. Alternatively a moment arrives when truth will be put to the test.

A similar moment arrives when watching, say, a football match. How angered do we become when a player on our team commits a foul? How upset are we with the referee who misses a clear foul perpetrated by one of our players? How many complaints will we have after a game where an unjustly awarded penalty kick gave our team the margin of victory? In other words, are we willing to admit that our side may play dirty and, instead of smirking at it, become upset?

Since we all know that we are not at all upset when the poor calls go our way, it would seem that our rage at bad calls is not due to injustice or incompetence but simply because those two deficiencies hurt our side.



This very human tendency is important to keep in mind when reading *Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920* by Oleg Budnitskii, a Professor of History and Director of the Center for the Study and Sociology of World War II at Moscow's National Research University Higher School of Economics. And it is also necessary to think long and hard of the degree to which passion is an integral part of political struggle and what to do when truth may weaken the firm commitments born of a simplified reading of reality.

In nationalist circles the story of the Russian Civil War (1917-1922) is seen as part of the twentieth century struggle between the forces of good and evil. The Communist Revolution of 1917 was met by the resistance from large segments of the Russian population who, under the leadership of various White generals and with some support from Western Europe and American forces, attempted a counter-revolution in the name of assorted non-leftist ideologies ranging from democratic capitalism to Czarist restorationism. This attempt failed and led to the entrenchment of the Soviet regime and over seventy years of Red rule in Russia – eventually spreading throughout the world from Cuba to China. On its sudden collapse in the late eighties and early nineties, this massive "revolutionary" enterprise now seems limited to Cuba, North Korea and a remnant of disheveled professors and students at large American and Western European universities. In the seven decades of its ascendancy it left a trail of blood and suffering whose most conservative estimates far eclipse the figures attributed to Fascism and National Socialism. All this could well have been nipped in the bud if the White armies would have triumphed in the Civil War.

Linked to the above story is the nationalist notion that Russian Communism in its early stages was disproportionately staffed and supported by Jews. Although Stalin did much to eliminate this influence there remained a confluence of Jewish and Communist forces – so much so that a struggle against one was often portrayed in nationalist literature as a struggle against the other. *Ergo* they were no Jewish Whites and many, many Jewish Reds.

Before examining whether the turbulent events of those days may be more nuanced it is worth stating the elementary facts of the Civil War.

The Russian Revolution was in reality two revolutions and one failed coup. For decades prior to World War I, unhappiness with Czarist rule was spreading throughout Russia. In 1881 Alexander II, a relative liberal by Czarist standards, was assassinated by political radicals. His son Alexander III had no patience for reform and governed with a heavy hand. However his early death at age 49 in 1894 brought to the throne Nicholas II, a weak man, woefully incapable of navigating the fine lines between tradition and change. The unexpected loss of the Russo-Japanese War, and aborted revolution in 1904-05 further diminished the stature of the monarchy in the people's eyes.

In this unstable situation the Czar brought Russia into the First World War. This internal European blood bath, which did so much to discredit and destroy the old Europe, was vigorously pursued by the Czar for three blood soaked years. Historians are unsure as to the exact numbers of Russian soldiers killed in the war, but the number is clearly in the several millions. This combined with economic chaos eventually led to the revolution of March 7, 1917. Under the combined pressures of war and rebellion the Czar abdicated the throne, bringing to power a Provisional government on March 15.

Tragically the Germans – in an attempt to get Russia out of the war – had smuggled Lenin and his disciples into Russia on April 16. (How much would the history of mankind have been altered if this decision was not made?) By mid-July the Bolsheviks had staged the first of their coups against the Provisional Government now headed by Alexander Kerensky. This was subdued due to the efforts of General L.G. Kornilov (who would later serve as a leader of the White Armies along with the more famous Admiral A.V. Kolchak, General A.I. Denikin and others.) However, Kornilov then attempted his own rightist coup against the Provisional Government. Kerensky in an attempt to stop this opened the Petrograd arsenals in order to arm the Reds. Kornilov was stopped and later arrested.

This was unfortunately the beginning of the end. Lenin now sensed the weakness of the government. In a relatively bloodless coup the Bolsheviks came to power and within a week's time had also defeated Kerensky's counter-revolution.

It was thus on November 15 that the first White Army, The Volunteer, under Mikhail Alexiev was organized in the Don. It would take until 14th November 1920 for the last of the White Armies in Western Russia to surrender, disband or emigrate. Struggles continued in the east until June 17, 1923 when the Siberian volunteer corps was defeated. The evil which then descended without further military opposition upon Russia would last until 1989. And its tentacles would spread around the world.

Rival commanders in the Russian Civil War: Baron Petr Vrangel (*left*) commanded White armies in Southern Russia during the last stage of the war in 1920 – while in exile in Belgium he was poisoned by his own butler, a Soviet agent, in 1928; Leon Trotsky (*right*, born Lev Bronstein) was head of the Red Army from 1918 to 1920 where he was backed by many other Jews, including his deputy Ephraim Sklyansky. Expelled from the Communist Party in 1927, Trotsky was assassinated in exile in 1940.

Our book deals only with the period of Civil War in European Russia which ends with the defeat and emigration of General Petr Vrangel and close to 150,000 of his supporters from assorted Crimean ports. It is an appropriate time frame as few Jews lived in Asiatic Russia.

Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920 is not easy reading. It is a dense academic work. Its conclusions though are enough to challenge certain long held beliefs. First, in the initial days of the war Jewish institutions faced less violence in White held areas. The Bolsheviks relentlessly waged war against synagogues, rabbis, religious schools, Zionism, and even the teaching of Hebrew. Almost all the non-Bolshevik aligned Jewish press was eliminated. This led many Jews, especially the better educated and prosperous and the religiously observant to support the Whites.

Much of the White movement was democratic and liberal. Some White armies even banned the use of Czarist flags and insignia. But eventually the tide began to turn.

Many Jews saw the revolution as a means to create a new society. They joined the Bolsheviks and rose to prominent positions in their ranks. This demanded they turn their backs on religion and often on their co-religionists. It was a choice that they made with enthusiasm.

For many on the White side – even the liberal Kadet elements – this was an indication that Jews as a whole were to blame for the revolution. And the White armies turned increasingly to violence against the Jews. This is not to say that the Reds did not engage in pogroms as well, but the White generals seemed unable or unwilling to stop those conducted by their own troops.

The book offers the following summation:

". . . [T]he high command of the White forces did not organize pogroms, nor did it encourage their spread. . .However, when pogroms began to occur regularly as the White forces entered the Ukraine, White commanders found themselves incapable of stopping them, lacking both reliable troops and the sufficient decisiveness to do so."

In fact, the author believes that this failure did much to hamper the counter-revolutionary cause:

"Anti Jewish pogroms led to the moral dissolution and the destruction of discipline among the troops and became one of the important factors leading to the defeat of the White movement."

No White general, with the exception of Vrangel, escapes this criticism. Attacks on unarmed men, their wives and children, numbering anywhere from 50,000 to 250,000 murdered and the looting of rich and poor alike. The Civil war was a long and bitter struggle and the massacres of Hasidic Jews in the rural villages of the Ukraine served no military objective.

In fact, cited by Budnitskii as proof of what could have been accomplished with sufficient resolve:

"The Vrangel period of the White movement demonstrated that, given sufficient political will and desire, pogroms and anti-semitic propaganda could in fact be thwarted. . ."

However, the Vrangel period was late in the conflict and lasted but a few months. For Russian Jews the dilemma they faced was a most painful one. they could opt for the Reds and cease to be Jews. Nonetheless, White victories held the threat of an assault on their lives. Many would emigrate as soon as it became possible. For those who stayed under Communism they either went along with the regime or kept their faith in clandestine fashion.

The book dwells briefly on the inability of even White-leaning Jews to gain acceptance in the émigré communities of Europe. They were neither wanted nor trusted.

There are no pure heroes and villains in this book. For most contemporary nationalists the Czarism of old has little appeal. The liberal-democratic alternatives might even be closer to the hearts of many. Yet, the choice of Red or White seems so dated today when Europe faces the ultimate existential threat of population change and dispossession.

In this current crisis, a Russia which has seemingly gone beyond the pre-existing categories of Communism, Czarism and liberalism seems to exhibit a tough independence from Globalist trends. Whether this long-suffering people will find the vitality to lead a European resurgence is one of the tantalizing and hopeful topics of our times.

As for the Jews, well, Communism didn't bring about any utopias. America has proven hospitable, but at the price of over fifty per cent intermarriage rates. European nationalists remain wary of them. Israel might have been a solution, but they can't seem to get things sorted out with the Palestinians.

It seems that the supposed Chinese curse, "May you live in interesting times", is one we will have to endure a bit longer.

Gil Caldwell, Trenton, New Jersey

An American cartoon shows President Theodore Roosevelt condemning Czar Nicholas II for the 1903 Kishinev pogrom.

White Pride World Wide - Election update

The damage inflicted on British nationalism by the wasted Griffin years makes a stark contrast with the continuing progress of nationalism in **France**. Every nationalist party encounters personal rivalries and factional divisions, but an important by-election in southern France on October 13th showed that the Front National (FN) under Marine Le Pen has largely succeeded in overcoming such difficulties.

This contest was the equivalent of an English county council by-election, though under the French *département* system a *canton* should in theory comprise about 20,000 voters, almost twice the size of a typical English county council division. Such elections take place over two rounds, with the top two candidates progressing to the second round run-off. In the first round on October 6th, the Left attempted to forge an "anti-fascist" alliance, with the governing Socialist Party rallying behind a Communist candidate, but the left-wing vote was split by a Green. Meanwhile the FN vote was also split, with the party's former candidate Jean-Paul Dispard standing for the breakaway Party of France (PDF), headed by ex-FN MEP Carl Lang.

Laurent Lopez (*left*) celebrates his by-election win in the southeastern French town of Brignoles with his FN colleague Marion Maréchal-Le Pen, niece of party leader Marine Le Pen and herself an MP.

The first round result was an FN triumph, with Marine Le Pen's candidate Laurent Lopez topping the poll on 40.4%. The conservative UMP's Catherine Delzers was runner-up with 20.8%, while the communist Laurent Carratal was third (and hence eliminated) with 14.6%. The dissident nationalist Dispard polled 9.1%, while the Green candidate Magda Igyarto-Arnoult effectively cost the Left a place in the second round by taking 8.9%. Christian Proust of the centrist UDI (mostly made up of former conservatives who found ex-Prime Minister Sarkozy too right-wing), brought up the rear with 6.3%.

Predictably all of the rival candidates united to call on their supporters to vote for the conservative Delzers in the second round so as to block the FN. Sadly even the dissident nationalist called for an anti-FN vote! Yet this time the "anti-fascist" demonizers failed. A large number of their voters either abstained in the second round or actually backed the FN, whose candidate won the run-off by 53.9% to 46.1%.

M. Lopez is one of only two FN councillors among more than 4,000 from other parties on the various *départements* across France. The party has only two members of the National Assembly (the French equivalent to the House of Commons), and no representation in the Senate (their House of Lords). There is not a single FN member among France's 37,000 mayors, though many independent mayors in rural France tacitly support Le Pen. The result in Brignoles has led to speculation that there might be an FN breakthrough at the local elections next March, giving the party control of many councils across France.

By contrast in **Germany** the nationalist challenge continued to fade at the general election on September 22nd. Internal problems combined with media hype over a terrorist campaign by a supposed paramilitary 'National Socialist Underground' to reduce the already low votes for the main nationalist party, the National Democrats (NPD). Germany elects some of its MPs in constituencies by a first past the post system, but the remainder via a proportional party list system which potentially benefits small parties – but only if their nationwide vote is over a 5% threshold.

The NPD was nowhere near this threshold, with its party list polling 1.3%, down from 1.5% in 2009. Their more 'respectable' nationalist rivals, the Republicans, polled 0.2%, down from 0.4% in 2009. The anti-Muslim 'pro-Deutschland' party stood in most regions, but their best vote was 0.4%. In the strongest nationalist region, Saxony, where the NPD has representatives in the regional parliament (*Landtag*), the NPD vote fell from 4.0% to 3.3%. But the big story of the election was the rise of a UKIP-style party, Alternative for Germany (AfD), which was only launched in April this year but very nearly hit the 5% threshold, polling 4.7% nationwide. While the AfD vote was reasonably strong across all regions, ranging from 3.7% to 6.8%, their best performance was (like the NPD) in Saxony. In a simultaneous election for the *Landtag* in the state of Hesse (which includes Frankfurt), the AfD again narrowly missed out, polling 4.1%. NPD support rose slightly from 0.9% to 1.1%, with the Republicans declining from 0.6% to 0.3%.

During recent decades nationalist parties have had far more success in **Austria** than in Germany, though the main nationalist organisation Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) has shifted from a virtually national socialist stance to extreme pro-Zionism: there isn't really an Austrian equivalent to the NPD.

At the Austrian parliamentary election on September 29th the FPÖ consolidated its position as the third largest party in Austria, increasing its share of the vote from 17.5% to 20.5% and electing 40 MPs. In a blatantly shabby manoeuvre to keep the FPÖ out of power, the two largest parties (the left-wing Social Democratic Party and the conservative People's Party) have operated as a grand coalition since 2006. (Previously there was an attempt for seven years to hold together a right-wing coalition including the late Jörg Haider, who led the FPÖ until breaking away to form the more moderate Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ) in 2005.)

The governing parties each lost support this year (though they will remain in power), with big gains for a new UKIP-style party set up by Austrian-Canadian tycoon Frank Stronach. 'Team Stronach' gained 5.7% on its electoral debut. Much of this vote was at the expense of Jörg Haider's old party the BZÖ, which lost all of its MPs after its vote fell from 10.7% to 3.5%. The BZÖ paid the price for years of ideological confusion since Haider's death in 2008, after which new leader Josef Bucher shifted the party towards an economically liberal agenda. Bucher's rival Stefan Petzner (who had been Haider's designated successor and was widely thought to have been the former leader's gay lover) was expelled from the BZÖ after the election, following his strong criticisms of the leadership.

On September 7th the Australian federal election produced a range of nationalist and anti-immigrant candidates, but no impressive results. **Australia** saw an especially rapid nationalist rise and fall at the end of the 1990s, when Pauline Hanson was elected as an MP on an anti-immigration ticket in 1996 despite having been thrown out of the Liberal Party (Australia's main conservative party). Mrs Hanson went on to form the One Nation party, winning 22.7% of the vote at the 1998 state election in Queensland. Bitter divisions between Mrs Hanson and other One Nation leaders pushed the party into a steep decline after 2000. This year – although Pauline Hanson returned to politics as a federal Senate candidate in New South Wales – One Nation fought very few seats, contesting just 11 constituencies in addition to the NSW Senate race.

Australian voters are given the chance to rank candidates by preference in a combined STV/AV voting system. This at least eliminates the 'wasted vote' argument which so often harms nationalist parties, though it doesn't benefit them to the same extent as proportional representation systems. The Pauline Hanson slate received 53,293 first preference votes (1.2%). Elsewhere in the country One Nation Senate slates polled well below 1%. The party was only able to field 15 candidates for the House of Representatives: their best vote was 3.8% in Hunter, NSW, while the majority polled below 2%.

The more hardline nationalist Australia First Party had ten candidates for the House, eight of whom were in New South Wales. The

Supporters of the new eurosceptic party 'Alternative for Germany' meeting voters in the city centre of Bocholt, near Düsseldorf, before the German general election in September.

best Australia First results were 1.5% for Lorraine Sharp in the rural constituency of Riverina, and 1.2% for Terry Cooksley in Port Adelaide. Australia First campaign leaflets warned that immigration is set to explode under the temporary work permit scheme known as the '457 visa' which will bring in huge numbers of foreign workers, especially to mining and agriculture. The AFP argued that "immigration should be terminated. The big Australia is a rich man's delusion based on expanding markets, housing booms and so on. Other costs are not taken into account. ...We must end immigration to secure our country and our identity and reintroduce a policy of protectionism to save our industries and farms and therefore retain our jobs."

As usual the Australian election saw a multiplicity of small parties, some of which adopted a UKIP-style agenda of moderately anti-immigrant or anti-Muslim rhetoric without being in any sense racial nationalists. Queensland mining tycoon Clive Palmer founded and financed his own party with a populist agenda including abolition of the carbon tax. He won a House seat, as did the veteran social conservative Bob Katter, who similarly has his own party (though with far less cash).

The Rise Up Australia Party, headed by a Tamil immigrant, promotes a Christian moral agenda and hostility to Islam, with links to the EDL-style Australia Defence League. Rise Up Australia was created earlier this year with the help of the prominent Catholic and UKIP activist Viscount Monckton and fielded 93 candidates at this election, but most polled below 1%. The only elected federal politician on a semi-nationalist platform remains John Madigan, who won a Senate seat in Victoria at the 2011 election. His Democratic Labour Party promotes a traditional Catholic social agenda including distributism. Mr Madigan was not up for re-election this year and remains his party's only senator. The DLP slate polled only 0.7% in Victoria this year.

One unusual feature of politics in Australia is that voting in federal and state elections is compulsory, and has been since 1924. This is one of only ten countries around the world that enforce electoral participation: anyone failing to vote is fined the equivalent of £12 (US$18), which pushes turnout up to around 95%.

In **Norway**'s general election on September 9th the moderately anti-immigration (and very pro-Zionist) Progress Party saw its vote fall from 22.9% to 16.3%, mainly due to increased support for the Conservative Party whose leader Erna Solberg became the new Prime Minister. Progress Party leader Siv Jensen became Minister of Finance in the new coalition government of right-wing parties, but it remains uncertain how far anti-immigration policies will be embraced by the new government's agenda.

On September 15th the Italian Parliament began discussing a new law that would see **Italy** join the seventeen countries that already criminalise so-called "holocaust denial". Alongside left-wing and liberal MPs, members of Silvio Berlusconi's nominally right-wing People of Freedom party made a mockery of their own party's name by supporting the proposed law.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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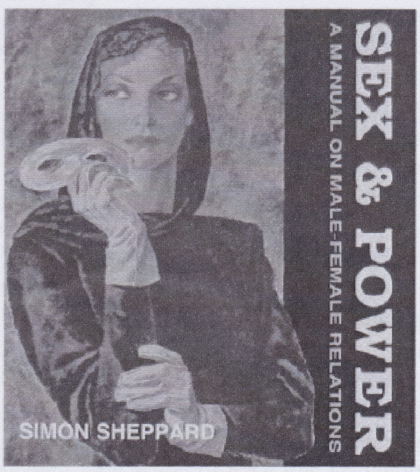
Not a sex manual, but a guide to relations between the sexes.



This is the book, recently published, which Sheppard began while in prison for distributing a comic book and putting politically-incorrect pages on the internet. His approach is based on evolution theory, simple game theory and sex differences. The biological basis of sex difference is set out in the first chapter, illustrated with graphs. Notions of 'equality' and 'political correctness' are seen merely as advanced strategies which allow males to be more readily exploited. *Sex & Power* is an earthy and at times humorous view of human relations from a masculine perspective. Available now priced £19.50 (post free) from the Heretical Press, PO Box 301, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 4QW.

Another highly successful JT Memorial Meeting in Preston

Once again almost 100 Nationalists from a variety of political formations and tendencies gathered in the old English city of Preston, Lancashire, on 12th October 2013 for the Eighth Annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting. The commemoration was hosted by *Heritage and Destiny* in memory of 'JT', former chairman of the National Front, and founder of the British National Party, and the foremost racial nationalist leader of the modern British era.

This year we also remembered two loyal comrades who had attended every one of our previous John Tyndall Memorial Meetings – Ralph Hebden and Joe Gould. Peter Rushton paid tribute to Ralph, a former Royal Marine Commando; and Richard Edmonds similarly to Joe, a dedicated nationalist activist since the 1960s.

Among the organizations represented at this year's memorial were (in alphabetical order): A.K. Chesterton Trust, Blood & Honour, British Movement, British Democratic Party, British National Party, Heretical Press, Historical Review Press, Infidels of Britain, National Culturists, National Front and Northern Patriotic Front (sorry if I've missed any out).

Special thanks to the many NF members from up and down the country who attended, even though they were put under massive pressure by one faction of the current NF not to attend. We salute you.

The meeting which was again ably chaired by former BNP West Midlands organiser Keith Axon, a three-time parliamentary candidate who was a founder member of the BNP and a friend of the Tyndall family for many years, started with a minute's silence in memory of JT, Ralph Hebden, Joe Gould and all other nationalist comrades who had passed away since last year's meeting.

The John Tyndall Memorial Meeting attracted a wide range of speakers. (*left to right*) event organiser Mark Cotterill, editor of *Heritage and Destiny*; Dr Jim Lewthwaite (BDP); Stephen Goodson (former director of the South African Reserve Bank); Richard Edmonds (NF); Andrew Brons MEP (BDP); Keith Axon (meeting chairman); Peter Rushton (*H&D*).

Our opening speaker was Dr Jim Lewthwaite, former Bradford City Councillor, archaeology lecturer and twice a parliamentary candidate for Bradford South. Dr Lewthwaite is now Lancashire & Yorkshire organiser for the British Democratic Party. His address to this weekend's meeting initiated a debate on nationalist political and electoral strategy, suggesting that in the foreseeable future European elections will remain our best chance of winning – due to the proportional electoral system. In Westminster elections the first-past-the-post system effectively locks out smaller parties, including nationalists. Dr Lewthwaite also suggested that nationalists will need to target their message, appealing to voters in terms that they can understand and prioritising particular aspects of the struggle to recover British identity. Whereas UKIP will focus on opposition to the EU and hostility to migrants from Eastern Europe, nationalists should recognise that we share a substantial part of our identity with fellow Europeans – and that we are engaged in a common struggle against non-European invaders.

The second speaker was Richard Edmonds, one of John Tyndall's closest colleagues as proprietor of the BNP's bookshop and headquarters in Welling, Kent, and national organiser of the BNP during the years of its first great electoral breakthrough. Mr Edmonds began his political life in the National Front, and is now back with the NF as a member of the party's National Directorate. In his Preston speech this year he emphasised the betrayal of Britain's interests in two catastrophic world wars during the last century. Next year we will hear endless nonsense from the political establishment about these wars having defended our freedoms, but one only has to look around to see the true disastrous consequences, and the wasted heroic sacrifice of our armed forces. Richard Edmonds remains optimistic that the British people can be persuaded to see through the lies and to reclaim our heritage. While some nationalists might seek to calibrate their message in an effort to broaden electoral appeal, the NF will continue to promote the unvarnished truth about the origins of our predicament, and the determination to resolve it.

Andrew Brons MEP was our final speaker before the break. Mr Brons was elected to the European Parliament in 2009, representing Yorkshire and the Humber, and is now President of the British Democratic Party. During the 1970s he was John Tyndall's deputy chairman in the National Front, and from 1980 to 1984 he was NF Chairman. Mr Brons paid tribute to JT's great abilities as an orator in the classical tradition – from the days when political leaders were required to address mass meetings, sometimes in the open air. He also pointed out John Tyndall's strengths as an analyst of Britain's political and economic plight, notably in his early work *Beyond Capitalism and Socialism*. He acknowledged that like all men JT was not perfect and should not be deified: for example JT himself regretted his youthful error in joining organisations that alienated ordinary Britons by adopting political uniforms and a paramilitary style. Mr Brons's experiences in the European Parliament have confirmed the corruption of the modern political establishment, latterly for example with the enquiry into the worldwide surveillance activities of the National Security Agency. There can be little doubt that the anti-British policies of some leading politicians are influenced by long-term surveillance of their political and private lives, creating blackmail opportunities. Despite this hegemonic power, the British people have retained the capacity to fight back, and Mr Brons hopes that the latest stage of rebuilding nationalist politics will continue with the forthcoming election campaign in Leicestershire by the BDP's Kevan Stafford.

After Andrew Brons' talk, Chairman Keith Axon announced a break, during which the audience enjoyed a generous buffet and were able to browse the many literature and merchandise stalls including the British Democratic Party, *Candour* / A.K. Chesterton Trust, Historical Review Press, Bradford Nationalists, British Movement and *Heritage and Destiny*.

After a thirty minute lunch break, Chairman Keith Axon resumed the meeting. The next item on the agenda was an auction of nationalist items donated by *H&D* subscribers, including signed copies of both JT's *Eleventh Hour,* and Joe Owens *Action: Race War to Door Wars*.

The second half of the event then began when we welcomed our guest speaker from South Africa, Stephen Goodson, who was a director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003 to 2012. Mr Goodson is a leading campaigner for monetary reform, and leads the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party. He gave a highly informative overview of the stranglehold of usury over the Western world, notably in its early days in the Netherlands and the City of London. A great disaster for our people was the establishment of the Bank of England and the present monetary system. The hidden hand behind that system then forced Britain into a destructive war against the Boers in South Africa, whose independence had to be destroyed once gold was discovered in their territory. During the mid-20th century South Africa was set on its path to present-day chaos by the assassination of its great prime minister Dr Verwoerd in 1966, masterminded by his corrupt successor B.J. Vorster.

(*left to right*) *Candour* editor Colin Todd presented this vintage 1970s National Front banner to present-day NF Directorate member Richard Edmonds at the 2013 John Tyndall Memorial Meeting in Preston, where speakers included: Andrew Brons MEP, President of the British Democratic Party; Stephen Goodson, former director of the Reserve Bank of South Africa; Richard Edmonds, National Front Directorate and former National Organiser, British National Party; Dr Jim Lewthwaite, Yorkshire and North West Regional Organiser, British Democratic Party; Mark Cotterill, Editor of *Heritage and Destiny*.

South Africa today is a textbook case of the disastrous consequences of multiracial dogma, with the collapse of its once respected Defence Force and other areas of national life that depend on technology and skilled workers.

The next speaker up was Steve Frost – National Secretary of British Movement. He outlined the successful fightback against the decadence of multiracial culture. BM has been heavily involved in rebuilding popular cultural nationalism, recently for example with the Ian Stuart Memorial event, commemorating the great nationalist musician, lead singer of *Skrewdriver* and founder of *Blood & Honour,* who died twenty years ago last month. This attracted an attendance of more than 1,500 and despite the hysteria of the left-wing media was able to continue without disruption. If there is any chance for the survival of the British people, it can only be through resistance to the cultural poison of 'gangsta rap', drugs and miscegenation. Working in collaboration with allies such as *Blood & Honour*, BM has promoted family events and has survived a determined attack on its internet servers by the usual suspects. As a comrade of the late Colin Jordan for many years, Steve Frost remains an outspoken national socialist, promoting an alternative to the twin treacheries of capitalism and communism.

Chairman Keith Axon then called upon meeting organizer – and editor of *Heritage and Destiny* – Mark Cotterill to say a few words. Mark thanked everybody for attending and supporting this year's event, which despite a massive internet campaign (both on loony nationalist forums and Facebook) by a group of keyboard warriors and enemies of JT to sabotage the meeting, was still a great success. A collection was taken to cover the costs of the venue and organizing the meeting. This raised almost £300, a record high.

The final speaker of the day was Peter Rushton, assistant editor of *Heritage & Destiny*. He quoted two current anniversaries – the forthcoming centenary of the outbreak of the First World War, which was the partial origin of Britain's modern predicament, and the 20th anniversary of the first BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets, which was the first sign of a possible political resolution of that predicament and a rebirth of Britain. Both World Wars had been built on lies, and tragically the First had helped discredit patriotism, while the Second had demonised "racism." A bankrupted Britain was then further betrayed by mass immigration, although even left-wing think tanks were arguing in the 1940s that immigration should only be from White European "sound stock." Derek Beackon's election victory in 1993 had been seen as a serious threat by the world media, because of all places it was in East London that British voters had begun to fight back – the very area that had been promoted as emblematic of Britain's Second World War Churchillian mythology. The nation that had survived the Black Death can recover from the modern day plague of multiculturalism. The Britain that ruled the greatest empire the world has ever seen – whose industrial foundations were built here in Lancashire – can be revived by the determined effort of a reunited movement.

After Peter Rushton's impressive speech, meeting organizer Mark Cotterill, ably assisted by two young ladies from the audience, held the raffle. Twenty items which had been donated to the meeting by various comrades were raffled off. Peter himself was the lucky winner of a 1930s issue of *Action*, the BUF newspaper!

At the conclusion Chairman Keith Axon thanked all the speakers – and meeting organizer – for making this year's memorial another success. He also thanked everybody for their participation and attendance and looked forward to seeing them again at future gatherings. Keith also thanked all those comrades who could not attend, but who still supported the event by sending in donations to help with the organisational costs.

After the meeting a very enjoyable social was held at another city centre venue, which continued into the wee small hours of the next day. There were a few sore heads at the *H&D* office the following morning!

Despite a determined effort by the usual suspects, including some obsessive online factionalists and long-standing enemies of JT, to disrupt our event we had no difficulties at all. Thanks to all who helped with the organisation of this excellent meeting, especially our two security teams run by Tony Mac from Leeds at the venue entrance, and Beanie from Blackpool in the meeting room itself.

So all in all, a very successful and enjoyable day. If you could not attend this year, then make sure you come to next year's John Tyndall Memorial Meeting (details of which will be sent out to *H&D* subscribers after the new year); you won't be disappointed.

Finally special thanks to Andrew Brons MEP for Yorkshire & Humber for taking time out from his very busy schedule to address the meeting, and also to 88 year old Frank Walsh – our oldest attendee – who again travelled all the way up from South London, for the second year running. These two fine gentlemen should be an example to younger nationalists who made feeble excuses as to why they could not attend.

Editor's Note: A selection of colour pictures from the meeting can be found on the H&D *website* - ***www.heritageanddestiny.com***

The Eighth Annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting
Saturday 12th October 2013, Preston, Lancashire
organised by *Heritage and Destiny*
Souvenir Programme

John Tyndall
14th July 1934 - 19th July 2005

Ralph Hebden
1980 - 2013
Royal Marine Commando
Racial Nationalist
Heritage and Destiny contributor
and loyal supporter of John Tyndall
Memorial Meetings

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Robert Howard's *Conan*: Race-Conscious Aryan Barbarian or Multiracial Pansy?

It was announced in January that Arnold Schwarzenegger will be starring as the lead character in another Conan film, this one tentatively entitled *The Legend of Conan*. I am sure that this film will receive maximum publicity, thrusting the character of Conan once again into the limelight.

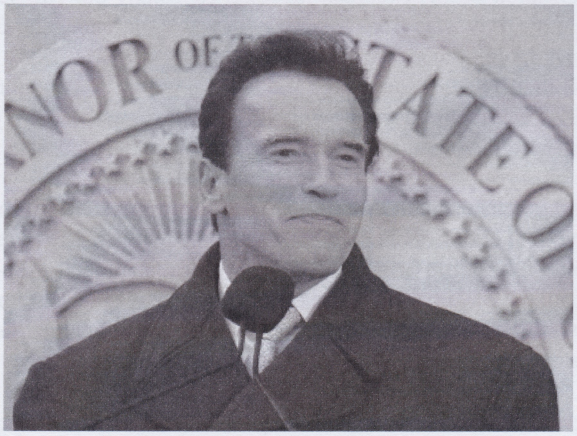
Conan, commonly referred to as "Conan the Barbarian", is the protagonist in dozens of short stories and one full-length novel written by the American pulp-fiction author, Robert Ervin Howard (1906-1936). Many of these tales were published in Howard's lifetime, usually in the magazine *Weird Tales*, while others only appeared posthumously. The stories – Howard called them "yarns" – are set in a mythical past before the rise of historical civilization. Conan is a warrior and adventurer from the barbarian tribe known as the Cimmerians. He is huge, immensely strong, athletic, superbly skilled as a fighter and absolutely fearless.

A typical Conan adventure finds him pitted against multiple opponents, some human and some supernatural. He overcomes them all, generally slaying them. If there is an attractive young woman in the story, she rides off with him in the end. The Conan stories authored by Howard are popular fiction and not high art. Yet they are engagingly written, with the generous use of colorful adjectives and characters that are both realistic, and at the same time archetypal.

Howard clearly touched something primal in the psyche of his readers, for the Conan character has been endlessly popular since he first appeared in print in 1932. In addition to the original fiction that Howard wrote, there have been three or four film adaptations of Conan, as well as a live-action television series, two animated television series, a number of video games and comic books too numerous to count.

Sadly, many or most of these recent adaptations have not been true to Howard's original vision of his hero. Howard was a White Texan who lived in the first half of the 20th century, and he shared the racial beliefs and attitudes that were common to White Americans of the time. Let me put it bluntly: by today's standards, Howard was a racist and a White supremacist – and so was Conan.

Frank Frazetta's 1971 painting *Conan the Destroyer* sold for $1.5 million in 2010, two months after the artist's death.



Arnold Schwarzenegger, star of two *Conan* films, was Governor of California from 2003 to 2011.

The illusion masters of Hollywood are eager to profit by the enduring popularity of Howard's creation, but they are unwilling to portray him accurately. Instead, they have produced a Politically Correct version of Howard's character who is suitable to indoctrinating new generations of fans in the supposed glories of multiculturalism.

There were two previous Schwarzenegger Conan films, *Conan the Barbarian* (1982) and *Conan the Destroyer* (1984).[1] In both, Conan is portrayed as the leader of a rag-tag multiracial band of adventurers made up variously of Orientals and Negroes, as well as Whites. The same is true of the three television series that bear Conan's name. In the live-action show, *Conan: The Adventurer*, he is played by the German body-builder Ralf Moeller. Here he is a friendly, good-natured sap, who leads a motley multiracial crew on a humanitarian quest. In another celluloid incarnation, *Conan the Barbarian* (2011), Conan is played by Jason Mamoa, an actor whose racial descent is traceable to Hawaii.

Howard infused all of his fiction with White racial themes and attitudes, but normally these are implicit in his stories, rather than explicit. However, in the last year of his life, he deliberately and explicitly injected open, self-conscious White racialism into his Conan tales.

One way he did this was by redefining the Picts as non-White. Historically, the Picts were a White folk who lived in Britain. Howard knew that the historical Picts were White. Nonetheless, for the sole purpose of sharpening the racial dialectic of his fiction, he recast them as non-White. In a remarkable sentence in *Beyond the Black River*, he explains to the reader that "The Picts were a white race, though swarthy, but the border men never spoke of them as such." (p. 51)[2]

And a few pages later:

Beyond the river the primitive still reigned in shadowy forests, brush-thatched huts where hung the grinning skulls of men, and mud-walled enclosures where fires flickered and drums rumbled, and spears were whetted in the hands of dark, silent men with tangled black hair and the eyes of serpents. Those eyes often glared through the bushes at the fort across the river. Once dark-skinned men had built their huts where that fort stood; yes, and their huts had risen where now stood the fields and log-cabins of fair-haired settlers... (p. 54)

In *The Black Stranger* he further describes them as,

...darked-skinned men of short stature, with thickly-muscled chests and arms. They wore beaded buckskin loin-cloths, and an eagle's feather was thrust into each black mane. They were painted in hideous designs... (p. 104)

After defining the Picts as non-White, he then has Conan say, "A white man doesn't leave white men, even his enemies, to be butchered by Picts." (p. 159)

Later, another character reinforces the message, commenting on Conan to a third character, "These barbarians live by their own code of honor, and Conan would never desert men of his own complection [sic] to be slaughtered by people of another race." (p. 159)

The story *The Man-Eaters of Zomboula* concerns cannibalistic Negroes who are snatching people off the streets at night, to butcher and eat

them. When Conan spots three huge Blacks carrying off a slender, pale-skinned female, he does what any red-blooded Aryan barbarian would do: he slaughters them with gusto.

> *"Black dog of hell!" Conan drove his sword between the dusky shoulders with such vengeful fury that the broad blade stood out half its length from the black breast.* (p. 185)

The city of Zamboula itself is described as a racial sinkhole:

> *...this accursed city which the Stygians built and the Hyrkanians rule--where white, brown, and black folk mingle together to produce hybrids of unholy hues and breeds--who can tell who is man and who is a demon in disguise?* (p. 178)

Nor is Conan's distaste for race-mixing merely theoretical. In the final Conan yarn, *Red Nails*, he explains to the flaxen-haired female pirate Valeria why he left the mercenary company in which he had been previously been employed:

> *The pay was poor and the wine was sour, and I don't like black women. And that's the only kind that came to the camp at Sukhmet – rings in their noses and their teeth filed – bah!* (p. 214)

But it was in a story about another character, not Conan, that Howard gave his clearest and most unambiguous statement of racial belief. His hero Solomon Kane was a Puritan adventurer, many of whose blood-splashed tales are set in sub-Saharan Africa. This locale allows full play for Howard's depiction of White racial idealism. The following sentence is from a passage entitled 'The White-Skinned Conqueror', from the short story *Wings in the Night* (1932):

> *Kane stood, an unconscious statue of triumph – the ancient empires fall, the dark-skinned peoples fade, and even the demons of antiquity gasp their last, but over it all stands the Aryan barbarian, white-skinned, cold-eyed, dominant, the supreme fighting man of the earth, whether he be clad in wolf-hide and horned helmet, or boots and doublet – whether he bear in his hand battle-axe or rapier – whether he be called Dorian, Saxon or Englishman – whether his name be Jason, Hengist or Solomon Kane.*[3]

Here, at the moment of ultimate victory, the personal details and characteristics of the Howardian hero melt away, and he becomes one with all of the Aryan heroes who have preceded him (and also with those who are yet to be born). This mystical sublimation of the individual into the collective soul of the Race is what some have termed "Aryan Internity" – "internity" being the endless continuity of the racial soul through the blood, just as "eternity" is endless continuity through time and "infinity" is endless continuity through space.

I do not know what racial themes will appear in *The Legend of Conan*, but to be honest, I do not expect that they will be true to Howard's racial vision. For that, we will have to rely on Howard's writings themselves.[4]

End Notes

[1] Schwarzenegger also played a character based on Conan in the 1985 film *Red Sonja*, that starred Brigitte Nielsen. In the original script, this character was named Conan, but when the film was released he had been renamed "High Lord Kalidor". The character Red Sonja herself, it should be noted, was also based on a woman warrior from Howard's fiction.

[2] Page numbers for the Conan story excerpts quoted in this entry are all taken from *The Conquering Sword of Conan*, Ballantine Books, NY, 2005.

[3] 'Wings in the Night', pp. 257-258, in *Solomon Kane*, Baen Books Original, Riverdale, NY, 1995.

[4] An authentic artistic depiction of Conan can be found in the paintings of Frank Frazetta, who captures not just the visual details, but also the mood, of Howard's work. See especially his paintings *The Barbarian* (1966), *Man-Ape* (1967), *The Snow Giants* (1969) and *The Destroyer* (1971). Frazetta, however, typically paints Conan dressed in a loincloth or something similar, whereas in Howard's stories he is normally more fully dressed, and for battle wears armor.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

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Is "respectability" respectable any more?

Respectability is one of the most confusing and controversial words in our kind of politics, since it is used to convey two quite different, indeed, unrelated meanings.

On the one hand, it means doing just what Nigel Farage of UKIP does: staying within (even if at the limits of) permitted political discourse, running with the fox and hunting with the hounds, especially on the immigration issue, shamelessly protesting his supposed anti-racism but all the while courting the large anti-immigration vote.

Farage would never say that a nation is ultimately an extended kin group based in the last analysis upon ties of blood, not a mere social construct based upon shared language, religion, culture or "values" (which to the British political class in any event mean the false, worthless and inverted "values" of bourgeois liberalism).

We however know what ties really bind a nation. So, indeed, does Farage, but he will not say so, because if he does, he will be cast out of the establishment's big tent into real opposition. He is too cowardly and unprincipled for that. He much prefers to be the system's *enfant terrible*, but at the last, he will always be one of them, not one of us, unless, of course, we look like winning, when suddenly he will have been on our side all along!

Respectability can, on the other hand, have quite a different meaning, *viz.*, a strict commitment to democratic legality, the use of lawful and constitutional means only in the struggle for power, and indeed behaving in a fashion that attracts, not repels, the better elements of society (regardless of social class: I would personally welcome dukes and dustmen into the BDP, but that is an article for another day).

The 1980s National Front openly promoted a "League of Louts" and associated mentality in the party's youth magazine *Bulldog*, edited by Joe Pearce (*centre, second row*).

Some parties strive for "respectability" in both senses of the word. UKIP is one, the English Democrats another, though their embrace of some genuine patriots has predictably to anyone (except perhaps Messrs Tilbrook and Uncles) made them more controversial than they might wish to be.

Some on the other hand care nothing for respectability in either sense, then wonder why no-one with any stake in society will join them. For far too long some on the extra-parliamentary right pursued the failed tactics of confrontational street politics (even after it should have been obvious that they were taking them nowhere, fast).

The result was that anyone with the "courage" to turn up on potentially violent marches was welcome, even if such people put off 98% of society because they looked like Millwall fans on a rampage (which many of them of course were).

The Millwall anthem is "Nobody likes us and we don't care", which more or less became the theme song of the National Front by the early 1980s, when its ghastly youth journal, *Bulldog,* was promoting something called the League of Louts! What would its first chairman, A.K. Chesterton, have said? Over time, of course, such bad activists inevitably (and quickly) drove out the good in an example of Gresham's law transferred to political activism.

It is quite possible to be respectable in the first sense, but not the second. The EDL is desperately anxious not be seen as racist, homophobic etc., ostentatiously parading a Jewish Division, a Gay Division etc. Despite that, the EDL still puts off 98% of society, because of what it is (a football firm playing at politics), not what its leadership believes.

It is however quite possible to be respectable in the second sense, but not the first. Andrew Brons carries that off with aplomb. That is the goal which all Europe's successful nationalist parties, most notably the Front National in France, have attained, and for which the BDP must in my humble opinion strive. Ideologically, we reject the worthless values of the liberal establishment, but organisationally we shall have no truck with yobs who put off the British people, or with the failed tactic of deliberately seeking confrontation with political opponents, in the mistaken belief that all publicity is good publicity. We need not follow either of those courses. There is, to coin a phrase, a "third way"!

Adrian Davies, Kent, England

The question of respectability which Adrian Davies has raised is actually far more important to the nationalist movement – and whether it has any future at all – than what the policies are.

Like it or lump it your politics have to be sold to people. It's a marketing job. Very few want to 'sacrifice themselves for a cause'. Nationalism has mostly been based on cultivating the few with predictable results.

UKIP's biggest strength – and a large part of the reason for its current prominence – is that it projects itself as assuming people will agree with it since the message is so obviously correct. In the main, people take you at your own estimation. The approach works.

Quite a few doomies predicted that Andrew Brons would attract a torrent of abuse because of his long connection to the nationalist movement. It simply has not happened. He even gets invited to Buck House. He skilfully puts himself over in a manner which radiates the suggestion that to rubbish him would be absurd. Take note and copy.

The BDP has made a sound start. It's not putting itself over as a hole in corner affair casting nervous glances around for where the next blow will come from. If you behave as though you are going to be beaten you probably will be. Humans are not all that nice.

Stop thinking of yourselves as outsiders and you'll be surprised the degree to which you are accepted. I learnt that dealing with the press on behalf of another party. I took it for granted that I was on an equal footing with the representatives of the big ones and expected my points to be heard on an equal basis. It works.

A lot of people in our movement remind me of all those whiny ghetto songs which emerged from the US in the 1960s. Even Elvis did one. If you tell people you are from the ghetto – political or otherwise – they'll mostly avoid you. Or throw a few coppers in your hat and flee. If you are lucky.

Get out the ghetto mindset people – or give up unless you want a little club.

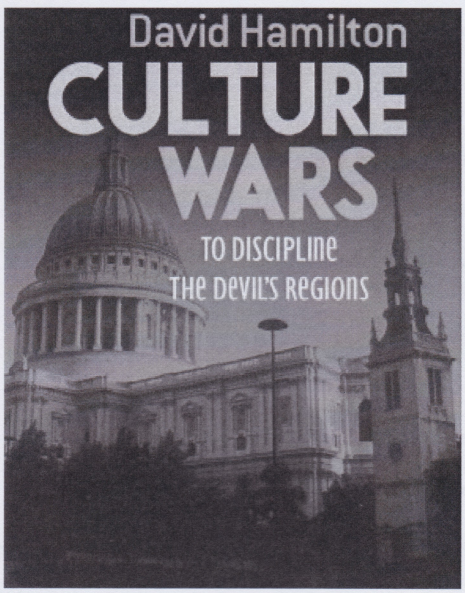
Michael Newland, London, England

*Editor's Note: The above article by Adrian Davies and the reply by Michael Newland, were first published on the British Democratic Party's website – **www.britishdemocraticparty.org** – to whom we owe/ give acknowledgments.* H&D *readers wishing to find out more about the BDP should write to; **PO Box 1132, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE99 4YT,** or check out their website.*

Book Review: *Culture Wars – To Discipline the Devil's Regions* by David Hamilton

David Hamilton, *Culture Wars: To Discipline the Devil's Regions*, published by CreateSpace, 2013, ISBN 978-1481943321, 196pp (Softcover), available from www.amazon.co.uk for £13.12 and from www.amazon.com for $19.80

For those who have an innate love of traditional Britain and are today forced to look on helplessly as they witness the rapid, deliberate and ruthless destruction of the artistic culture of their nation, David Hamilton's *Culture Wars* will serve as an extraordinary solace and encouragement. This is not a scholarly or systematic work but a loose collection of essays on art, architecture and drama. However, the author manages to record here – in far greater detail than did the conservative journalist Peter Hitchens (who conducted a similar critique of modern Britain in his book *The Abolition of Britain* (1999) – the various art objects, buildings and theatrical plays that are ruining the landscape and minds of the inhabitants of post-war Britain. As Hamilton warns us, today we suffer from a "syndrome of social, cultural, political and environmental pressures that are dissociating people from their communal identity, severing them from traditional civilizing structures that their ancestors could take for granted" (p.69).



It is, incidentally, interesting to note that, in his book (p.3), the Peter Hichen's fights shy of investigating the social evil that he is describing and declares instead, rather naively, that "the overthrow of the past has not been planned – such things cannot be orchestrated though they can be skilfully guided – but has followed the coincidental disappearance of rival or alternative moral and cultural forces and structures. So many features of this country's life crumbled at once, that the new culture had to take the place of patriotism, faith, morality and literature." Hitchens seems not to see any relation between this "coincidental" destruction and the last great war. Nor does he appear to know anything of the post-war machinations of Jewish intellectual institutions like the Frankfurt School and its art theorist Theodor Adorno, who sought to combat Fascist authoritarianism with all manner of art-theoretical subterfuges.

The author highlights the motives of those who have subverted Christianity, which had been the source of Britain's greatest works of art – as at York Minster (*above*) built 1220–1472.

Hamilton, on the other hand, rightly begins the opening section of his book – on the degeneracy of the modern visual arts – with the revolution of the '60s which forced art to become vulgar "mass culture", stopped the sacred fount of artistic creativity and substituted sterile shock techniques in its place. The examples Hamilton provides of the increasing use of pornography in modern art "installations" in the Tate Modern gallery are especially disturbing since they reveal that these often scatological productions are in fact vigorously promoted by Jewish "art" collectors like the Iraqi-British Charles Saatchi, while similarly blatant assaults on city landscapes, such as the London "Shard" designed by Renzo Piano, are extolled by Jewish art critics like Tim Abrahams (who edited the leading architecture and design magazine, *Blueprint*). Worst of all is the fact that all of this anti-art is soundly sanctioned and funded by the national Arts Council with public monies from the government and the National Lottery.

Whereas other pseudo-Traditionalists of the so-called "Right" today distract their audience with tirades against social welfare and immigration policies and puff themselves up with vain appeals to nineteenth century Germanic doctrines of "inequality", Hamilton goes more logically to the source of the decay that has been imposed on Britain, from the top, by Jewish Marxist ideologists – the unrelenting subversion of the Christian faith that was the original source of the great works of art of Britain from the Middle Ages until the early twentieth century. As he reminds us, "Traditional culture grows from religion" (p.81) and the real source of art is the "numinous" since it "is the basis of the yearning for beauty, awe, grandeur in public buildings" (p.67). It is the loss of the religious world-view that is at the root of the present cultural morass – whether it be the substitution of pornography for art, ugly functionalism for architecture or "angry young men" dramas of desperation for the essentially religious tragedies of the classical world as well as of the English Middle Ages and Renaissance (where they appeared as "morality plays" and Senecan "revenge tragedies").

Indeed, instead of the proper artistic purpose of the spiritual elevation of man through works of art, there has entered today, through the various academic channels employed by pseudo-art-theorists, a new diabolical aim – that of the essential corruption of man. Hamilton does not go so far as to consider this as what it may in fact be – a deliberate act of revenge. Instead, he takes care to highlight to the reader the essence of artistic creation, the importance of tradition in artistic activity and the religious springs of all art. He then exhorts his readers to adopt "traditional forms developed for the current time to express emotions and feelings like awe, reverence, the sacred, the holy, the transcendental – positive human feelings." (p.94). In more practical terms he also suggests the revival of the sixteenth century office of Lord Lieutenant to be appointed by the Crown and endowed with the task of protecting the local communities of Britain from the ideological and commercial aims of financial and political elites (p.46). It remains to be seen, however, if the ugliness and evil of modern British "anti-culture" – as well as that of the rest of the world ruled by Trotskyist internationalist elites – can be eradicated without a removal of these elites themselves.

Dr. Alexander Jacob, Toronto, Canada

Discriminatory Laws and Related Immigrant Matters

The laws referred to in the title of this article are those that have been introduced into this country without the formal approval of the British people – namely "Human Rights" and "Race Relations" legislation. These laws were introduced to ensure that the peoples of this country became a friendly, united, multi-racial society without any discrimination.

The reason most people consider them "bad laws" may be because we all know we have a regular thought-process between right and wrong which is inherent and which also includes instinctive discrimination. This occurs for instance if we are in a shop and choosing a type of clothing. The clothes will be in different styles and colours, etc. We will have natural instinctive discriminatory preference for a particular colour and/or style but another person may have a different instinctive discriminatory preference for a different colour or style.

In other words, there is a choice to discriminate. We naturally discriminate about a host of different things without breaking the law, including who we have as friends.

Due to the anti-discrimination laws which tend to prevent people from acting/behaving in a particular manner, it is likely that other procedures and behaviour will be introduced to replace those that have been outlawed. As a result the outcome is likely to be far more dangerous and completely different to that intended.

For instance there is a White flight occurring in many towns and cities up and down the UK, which is creating even larger non-White ghettos. The analysis of the 2011 census figures show that 45% of non-Whites live in areas where less than half of the population is ethnic-British. This indicates that we are moving towards segregation – this being the opposite to the intention of the legislation. Not only will people vote with their feet by moving to more select areas but may ultimately show their opposition in other ways including civil strife. This proves that the discriminatory laws are futile.

Joe Pearce (*left*) with Russian writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Mr Pearce was editor of the NF magazine *Bulldog* and was jailed twice for offending against British political orthodoxy. Mr Solzhenitsyn was imprisoned for eight years in the former Soviet Union for similarly political "crimes".

For instance in Sweden – which operates anti-discriminatory laws the same as most European countries – severe riots have taken place recently in which non-White immigrants played a significant role. This started in the city of Malmö and spread to areas of Stockholm, the Swedish capital. The riots which caused significant damage also caused considerable anxiety to the normally placid Nordic Swedish people.

Riots have also occurred in parts of France recently as well as in this country, in spite of the anti-discriminatory laws which were introduced to eliminate racial conflict. Sweden for example operates a very generous welfare system, and considerable effort has been made to accommodate their new non-White population. The UK also provides significant benefits to immigrants including free use of our famous National Health Service, as well as free education and social-housing, together with all the other benefits of a liberal, Western welfare state. It should of course not need to be pointed out that almost all the benefits available in this country are non-existent in the countries most of the immigrants have come from – yet we still have riots?

The question: what will the outcome be for this country and possibly others providing such improved facilities? Obviously a big increase in demand for these facilities, as immigrants are likely to continue to arrive and as they tend to have a high birth-rate their population will increase on a cumulative basis: this is proven by the 2011 census. This showed the largest increase in the population for all time, being a 7.1% increase: twice the rate recorded in the previous period.

This is causing an increased demand for facilities and in many areas shortages are now occurring, such as social and private housing, prisons, land, land-fill sites, school places (the need to increase from 28 to 35 pupils per classroom), gas, water and electricity supplies, maternity wards, religious schools and places of worship, increasingly congested road and rail services.

It should be realised our financial position is not improving, the public are already holding public protests against further development. What do the politicians, political commentators and others say? That we need additional people to improve our facilities and enrich our society and pay more tax. Are they all being hypocrites particularly when we already have shortages and are one of the most densely populated countries in the world? We are told we have a moral duty to help others not so fortunate as ourselves by providing aid and food for the "starving millions."

Why is it that our politicians and intellectuals do not inform the developing world (who are largely responsible for the massive increase in the world's population) that they also have a moral duty to restrict their population, and to develop themselves to the standards they require, the same as ourselves. I have not heard a single politician give such advice to countries which receive our aid. I must mention Germany which was completely devastated at the end of the war, but they have pulled themselves up and are now a prosperous country. So why is it that the Third World cannot control their population levels and develop themselves to a good standard of living, particularly as they have received aid for about the last fifty years?

In many countries the inherent instinctive discriminatory nature of the human mind has prevailed over any man-made anti-discriminatory laws that may have been passed in these countries, for the purpose of maintaining peace between different races and religions.

Our own country has also been in conflict in the past as a result of being a multi-religious society. There was much conflict between the Catholics and Protestants. Also conflict with the Jews in about 1290, resulting in the Jews being expelled from the country for about 300 years. We also had conflict in Ireland for many years which resulted in a separate state – the Irish Republic being formed in 1922. Northern Ireland remained part of the UK, but suffered much bloodshed and terrorism – which still continues to this day, but only on a much smaller scale. And at present Scotland is thinking of leaving the UK. What next?

In spite of all the conflicts and slaughter and loss of life of millions that has occurred in multi racial/religious societies over the years, including many which have had anti-discriminatory laws, this has not stopped the conflicts as stated in my opening paragraphs. Why is it that our politicians, intellectuals and others including the media do not object to circumstances that allow millions of immigrants to enter this country and develop their own schools, shops, religious centres and culture? This will mean that they will out number us ethnic British in most of our country within another generation – maybe two if we are lucky – which is most likely to cause civil strife and suffering on all sides, as has occurred in so many other countries.

The only possible (non-violent) solution is for the British people to elect a nationalist government that will be honest about this most crucial problem affecting the peace of this country and the British way of life. The new government would take positive steps to prevent the catastrophe that has befallen so many other countries. This would mean the repatriation of all non-White immigrants (as defined by law) on generous terms at the expense of the British taxpayer. Not only would such a policy be of benefit to the British people but to the immigrants themselves, as they would avoid the horrors of a future racial/civil war. This would ensure that our country remained peaceful and the "British way of life" would continue: the disaster of civil war and related slaughter which has befallen so many other countries would not befall us. If we do not do our duty to preserve our nation and way of life, we shall leave behind for our children and future generations the prospect of civil war, and this will be to our disgrace and great shame.

Robert Smith, Sussex, England

Book Review: *Live the Dream* by Jon ('Benny') Hill

Published by Live the Dream. 2013, no ISBN, 32pp (Soft back). Available for £1.00 (or $5.00 from the USA) from White Rose Merchandising, P.O. Box 495, Hull, HU9 9GL. Also available at www.livethedream.blog.com

Live The Dream is a small 32-page booklet that is authored and produced by well known, British Racial Nationalist, Jon "Benny" Hill. From the front cover we learn that this very interesting booklet is "A call for Racial Rebirth & White Resurgence."

Although this idea offers "building blocks" initially looked at from a British perspective and Benny's plentiful Nationalist/National Socialist experiences, the author is clear that "... wherever and whatever country the White man finds himself lost and confused it is hoped the words within will bestow on him a compass of direction."

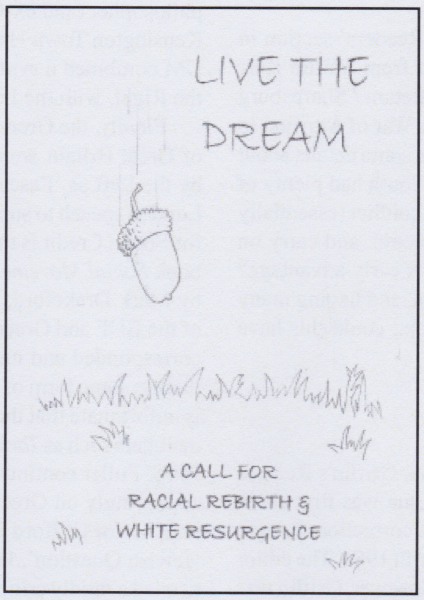
The booklet really begins with five chapters/short essays covering our cause and the problems facing the people of Britain and the White world today. Those essays are:

- The 14 Words.
- Against Aryan Apathy & Egotistic Hubris.
- Effectiveness Of Purpose.
- Big Trouble In Little China.
- Strength Through Joy.

These chapters cover almost every aspect of the struggle today as their titles suggest, however in a recent interview with the Revolt NS website Benny explains the LTD philosophy:

"In a nutshell the *Live The Dream* philosophy is about developing White community and creating a self-sustaining legacy for future White generations. I examined essentially what the three main 14 Words organisations in Britain wanted – National Front, governmental power; British Movement for the shires to awake to the NS credo; and the Blood & Honour movement for their music to be heard. I then searched for a way these basic desires could be moulded into a workable concept."

(see **http://revoltns.blogspot.co.uk/**)



Next the A6 booklet allows *Live The Dream* to explain how this important and honourable aim could perhaps be achieved in a series of phases. Those phases are:

Phase 1 – Knights Of The Round Table

This explains how the formation of an alliance/cadre from within the Nationalist groups in the UK movement (based on White Racial Teamwork and for the betterment of the cause) needs to form a "One Voice Council," 1VC, for the idea to initially germinate, as well as be guided and internally policed.

Phase 2 – Blood And Soil

Once Phase 1 has been achieved it is explained that the 1VC must then look at the acquisition of something like a small-holding or property where a building or clubhouse can become the nerve centre of this idea. Demographics, location and security must also be major considerations in this enterprise.

Readers will of course note that this kind of idea has been mooted before from a number of diverse groups in the UK and beyond. Combat 18's "White Homeland" project, planned for Chelmsford in Essex was an early advocate of a similar idea, and I know it has been looked at in other parts of the UK in recent times such as the North East of England and in Scotland.

However as Benny explains in the same Revolt NS interview:

The Live The Dream philosophy is slightly different to other White Homeland concepts. *Live The Dream* is not about creating a hippie type commune or having people relocate to some remote outpost. *Live The Dream* offers a more practical approach by having our racially aware kinsfolk settle in an already established White community, then slowly interweaving into that fabric until our numbers and credo are enough to exert the social, political and economic influence that will dominate the region."

Phase 3 – Builders Of The Dawn

This addresses the need for the new clubhouse/premises/small holding to become a hub for Racial Nationalist activity where not only gigs, meetings, lectures can take place but a clubhouse that must also become a hive of other social, family, sporting and spiritual/Asatru/Pagan events too. Phase 3 also looks at ways to counteract the inevitable ZOG and opposition interest in this undertaking.

Phase 4 – A Whiter And Brighter Future

The need to become part of and to integrate White Nationalists into all aspects of the local community is addressed here. Political campaigning is also looked at as well.

The booklet finishes with three final chapters/essays: *Blood Against Gold*, *Strikeforce* and *What Price Freedom*.

Here in the first two essays the sometimes prickly subjects of financial commitment and physical defence and security are discussed. The need to invest locally financially is looked at and costed within reason, and the need to have a strong proactive body able to defend any premises and the growing White Nationalist community is also laid down here.

What Price Freedom concludes with an upbeat assessment of just what can be achieved if the right people are prepared to become involved. It looks at the hard commitment and dedication that will be required to make this idea work and also finishes on the inspirational memories and sacrifices of Aryan warriors from the past (and not too distant past) who were prepared to make life changing sacrifices to try and secure the existence of our people and a future for White children.

I found this a thoroughly engrossing little read and is in my humble opinion every bit as important as any weighty tome on any Racial Nationalist shelf. I know that this booklet has already been distributed widely amongst the White Nationalist community in the UK, but for those here who haven't seen a copy yet I suggest you do so now.

There will inevitably be some bits in *Live The Dream* that some WNs may disagree with or who may think that history has shown that WN groups have shown in the past that they simply cannot work together, but I think despite that history this is a fine aspirational project.

One slight piece I personally pondered over in reading the booklet was Benny's hope that elements of The Odinic Rite would want to be part of and *Live The Dream.* Although I admire the OR greatly and know they have many racially aware people in their ranks I just wonder if that would be a step too far for many of their members at this stage or in the future. However there are many Odinists/Asatru/Pagans within our ranks who I am sure would find this interesting and would be willing to offer faith and spiritual help and guidance to those within the proposed LTD community who would desire such.

The fine people at Woden's Folk and the *Nationalist Asatru News* are just two examples that spring to mind.

Having said all this, Benny and *Live The Dream* have done a wonderful job putting down their thoughts. There has undoubtedly been a lot of time, money and effort put into this project. I congratulate them on their work, and personally speaking they have my support and I wish the dream well.

For those who read this booklet and who would like to be part of such a bold project and who share the dream but are cautious about taking the first steps, then I leave the final words to Benny,

Don't Just Dream It...Wake Up And Make It Happen!
Live The Dream

Reviewed by Steve Cartwright. Glasgow, Scotland

Editor's Note: Towards the back of Live The Dream, *the author gives a list of "Useful Addresses and Websites." Readers should note that at least two of these PO Boxes;* ***National Front West Midlands*** *and* ***Blood & Honour Wales*** *have been closed down and so are no longer in use. Please check out the others carefully before sending your details to them.*

Letters From Readers

Sir – In 1939 at the age of six I was admitted to hospital to have my tonsils out. I don't know if there were complications but my parents were advised not to visit me and on leaving hospital I was sent to Holy Cross convent in Ramsgate to recover.

The convent was a R&R facility for boys from all over the country. My original stay was to be three months but I contracted Chicken Pox so I was still there in September when war was declared. The day after the declaration I was returning, with my friend from breakfast, when I was greeted by a little German boy with the words "Hello ....." He used a nickname only allowed to be used by my friends. I punched him in the nose, drawing blood. As a seven year old had I struck the first English blow against Germany?!

Your for Race and Nation,

Fred Blackman, Kingston, Surrey

Sir – I really enjoyed the 'Letters from Readers' section in the July/August issue, especially the one from Martin Kerr describing the details of the Battle of Antietam / Sharpsburg from the disastrous American Internecine War of Attrition in the 1860s. Will you or Martin please tell us some details about this war, this battle and this premise: the South had plenty of initiative and sufficient power early in the conflict (essentially before April 1862) to capture Washington DC, hang Lincoln, and carry on the war from there. Why didn't the Confederacy press its early advantage? With CSA President Jeff Davis being a senior Freemason, and having many lodge ties to senior Masons on both sides of the conflict... could this have had an effect on the proceedings?

Yours sincerely,

Max Cunningham, Fort Royal, Virginia

Sir - Peter Rushton's excellent article 'Nick Griffin's Road to Damascus' in your September/October issue was first class, I could not agree with him more. Just one correction though. Griffin was not editor of *Nationalism Today* in 1984. The editor was Joe Pearce (now Dr. Joseph Pearce). However, Griffin was on the *NT* editorial board, along with four others (Jimmy Capes, John Field, Steve Brady and Nick Wakeling) who were all described on *NT*'s editorial page as "Assistant Editors". Keep up the high standard of articles at *H&D*. Its a very good magazine, although not quite as good as *NT* was!

Racial Regards,

Gina Mann, Norfolk, England

Sir – I read the excellent *H&D* (Issue 56) with much interest, particularly concerning Ian Freeman's review of *Enoch at 100: a re-evaluation of the life, politics and philosophy of Enoch Powell* edited by Lord Howard, and Peter Rushton's review of *Physical Resistance: A Hundred Years of Anti-Fascism* by Dave Hann.

Enoch Powell became very popular in 1968 after his speech to Birmingham Conservatives opposing non-white immigration, yet Sir Oswald Mosley pointed out (correctly as it happens), that Powell invited black Caribbean nurses to work in Britain's National Health Service in the first place, when he was Tory Health Minister. Although it is also true that Powell realised his mistake and later championed an end to immigration, and a start to voluntary repatriation. There is also the question of Powell's attendance at a 'One Worlder' Bilderberg Group conference, a short time after his speech.

The view of Mosley's British Union of Fascists on the Olympia Rally of June 1934, is included in the book *Red Violence and Blue Lies*, which was the official BUF 48-page illustrated report, exposing the 'British' Communist Party's plot to disrupt the mass meeting by violence. In the event the Reds failed and were soundly beaten and ejected from the hall, by the young, efficient Blackshirt male and female stewards, trained in the Japanese martial arts of judo and jujitsu. Despite the hostility of the Tory leadership against Mosley after the rally, some Tory MPs and the Liberal Party leader Lloyd George voiced their sympathy in the press for the BUF, as "defenders of free speech". Support for Mosley's Blackshirts came not only from the Conservative Right, but also from elements of the Socialist Left. Independent

Labour Party (ILP) activists such as Bill Risdon joined British Union, and both the ILP and BUF opposed the war against National Socialist Germany. Even post-war, the ILP invited Mosley's Union Movement 'Thought-Deed' philosopher (and ex-Communist) Alexander Raven Thomson, to a debate in Kensington Town Hall, West London during the early 1950s. The BUF and UM combined a synthesis of the Patriotism, Order and European values of the Right, with the Progress and Social Justice of the Left.

Finally, the Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit/Social Credit Party of Great Britain were bizarrely attacked by both the Right as 'Reds', and by the Left as 'Fascists'! John Hargrave, the Green Shirt leader stated in a London speech to supporters on 16th July 1932: "The Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit is the only organised bulwark against Bolshevism!" In the book *Social Movements and their Supporters: The Green Shirts in England* by Mark Drakeford, the author details the joint meetings and co-operation of the BUF and Green Shirts in 1932, and that in 1933 Mosley and Hargrave corresponded and met together at their respective London Headquarters to discuss some form of amalgamation, which was eventually decided against. It is unfortunate that the Green Shirts and the BUF later fell out, however BUF members such as *Tarka the Otter* author Henry Williamson and Major-General J.F.C. Fuller continued to support Social Credit, and both men were quoted approvingly on Green Shirt propaganda leaflets. Also, Hargrave quarrelled with Major Clifford Hugh Douglas, tartly due to their differing views on the 'Jewish Question'. Hargrave was friendly towards the Jews, while Douglas penned a mildly critical 'anti-Semitic' series of articles in *The Social Creditor* journal, entitled 'The Land for the Chosen People Racket'. The fact remains though that both the BUF and Social Creditors (whether of the Hargraveite or Douglasite variety), were radically opposed to International Finance and Usury. The BUF published a pamphlet supporting Douglas and Social Credit called *British Union and Social Credit*, written by the BUF District Leader for Aberdeen, W.K.A.J. Chambers-Hunter, who later became a leading light in former Mosleyite, A.K. Chesterton's League of Empire Loyalists. It is a little known fact that J.R.R. Tolkien, the famous and popular author of *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit* (now major feature films), was a supporter and subscriber for 20 years before his death, to Chesterton's magazine *Candour*.

Yours in Comradeship

Richard Saunders, Highgate, London

Sir – I've been doing a bit of research into the history of the Jews in Russia, and it's weird to say the least. When the system of Communism began to slump, the Jews who controlled factories moved out of Russia, and they took their cash with them. Many went to Israel, but they did not stay there. You could not call them patriots: they sought after riches, so they went with their Israeli passport to the big cities in the West – London, Paris, Rome, New York, etc.

No Western government would refuse a Jew with an Israeli passport, so they flocked to the West. One might have thought Jews with capital to invest would use it to help build up Israel, which now has high unemployment? Do they care more about profit margins than about Israel's prosperity?

I've read that the USA has given $3 billion in aid to Israel every year since the mid-1960s. Yet there's lots of folk in America who are unemployed and enduring poverty. It shows the power of the Jewish lobby in the USA, when they can finagle billions out of the American taxpayers.

Yours faithfully,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow

Sir – I was interested to read Ian Freeman's review of the biography of Enoch Powell in your last issue, especially the fact that Enoch Powell saw the hand of the CIA and MI6 behind the 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement. Powell is right that the removal of Tory Ulster spokesman Airey Neave was essential to this happening. Neave, like his friend Enoch Powell, was a staunch friend of British Ulster and shared Powell's view that the Province should be totally integrated into the United Kingdom, that in turn clearing the way for the gloves to come off and the IRA to be eradicated. Neave also was a personal friend and had the ear of Tory leader Margaret Thatcher. There is no doubt that, had he lived, Neave would have been the Tory Ulster Secretary and Thatcher would never have signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement, something that in her memoirs she says (with the benefit of hindsight.)

Neave was assassinated on 30th March 1979 by, as your reviewer says, a bomb of a technical sophistication never attained before or since by his alleged assassins, the Irish National Liberation Army, a Trotskyist splinter group of the Provisional IRA. The bomb exploded as he drove out of the Palace of Westminster car park used by sitting MPs when Parliament is in session. Either the bomb mysteriously was not spotted entering the Commons car park by the otherwise meticulous and thorough security on this obvious key terrorist target, or it was planted whilst Neave's car was already inside and parked, by a bomber who also mysteriously evaded otherwise tight security to carry a bomb into the Commons underground car park.

It is possible an INLA terrorist actually planted the bomb. But it is questionable whether it was their bomb and hard to see how it could have got, or stayed, where it was without official collusion by those responsible for site security. Collusion which MI5 or MI6 could undoubtedly have arranged if they so desired.

Irish investigative journalist Kevin Cahill added a further motive for the British Security Services wanting rid of Airey Neave. He claims Neave intended, once in office, to ensure that MI5 and MI6 were subjected to a major reorganisation, purging ineffectual and corrupt senior officers in order to make them fit for his purpose – the crushing rather than containment of Irish Republican terrorism. The senior securocrats in Neave's frame knew that, and that if Neave survived to be part of an incoming Tory Government their careers were over.

Cahill suggests that two others who were to have played a key role in new jobs a Tory Government would give them in Neave's planned clean-up of the security and intelligence services were diplomat Sir Richard Sykes, then British Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Tory politician Christopher Tugendhat, then British representative on the European Commission.

Sykes was shot dead outside the British Embassy in the Hague on 22nd March 1979, allegedly by the Provisional IRA, whilst Tugendhat was lucky to avoid being shot when his car was fired on in Brussels in December 1980. Again the Provos later claimed responsibility. In both cases the actual or attempted assassinations, like that of Neave, displayed capabilities, in this case the ability to operate on the Continent, and inside knowledge or access, not otherwise shown by the terrorist organisations allegedly responsible.

As Enoch Powell also suggested, MI5/6 pursuing their own agenda may have been involved also in the assassinations of Earl Mountbatten of Burma in August 1979 and Rev. Robert Bradford MP in November 1981. Mountbatten had been involved in discussions with patriotic elements in MI5 in the mid-1970's about then Prime Minister Harold Wilson, widely suspected of being blackmailed by the Soviets via the Czech security service the STB. As such he had made enemies of the internationalist pro-CIA faction of MI5 whose power Neave also threatened. Whilst Rev. Bradford was an open supporter and ally of the National Front, and as such also a threat to the plans of the same pro-terrorist-appeasement security service faction attacked by Powell.

Enoch Powell was undoubtedly right to point out these facts, and to argue as he did that the threat to Britain at that time came from both superpowers, not just the Soviets. It may well be that the CIA, not the KGB, did more to subvert Britain and her security services contrary to our national interests during the Cold War. Unlike the KGB, the CIA, as Gerry Adams said of the IRA, "haven't gone away, you know".

Keep up the good work with *H&D*, and I am sure you get many more subscribers from Northern Ireland, now that the BNP has all but collapsed.

Yours faithfully,

Jack Robinson, Lurgan, County Armagh

Sir – In a so-called television "debate", Education Secretary Michael Gove was reduced to exclaiming: "Frankly, we've heard enough!" This representative of the UK political party elite cannot even abide one protest man speaking on BBC television. So what is the level of intelligence of our Parliament's MPs: the same modern level as the Greek government who can only arrest any protestor. Networking mafias rely on chaos amongst others so that none can trace their wrongs.

Yours faithfully,

Jamie Begg, Worthing, Sussex

Sir – Here in the States we need a new political party that will focus mainly on immigration mitigation and bringing jobs back to America (appealing strongly to white lower and middle classes). The American Freedom Party comes closest to this at the moment. The Republicans and even Teapartyites are hapless/hopeless and are floundering around and will soon be extinct because they refuse to cater to their natural constituency and act like pussies, and the recent Government shutdown will probably be the nail in their coffin (a passive-aggressive action of those who are obviously "flustrated"). Half-baked measures will not do the trick.

Best Wishes,

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland

Sir – If every country is multicultural, then how many cultures are left? And where will you go for your diversity then? Equality within pluralism, how does that work then?

Would you like me to redefine it for you? Equality = A left and right wing that are opposites of each other, but identical in importance and in whose differences all life exists. Starting to understand what happens when you start playing around with words.

Democracy = A corrupt, clueless middle class governance, that results in chaos and irrational nonsense, like equality, multiculturalism and globalisation. And if that wasn't bad enough, we end up with house prices that are insanity personified. If anyone has seen the graph for house prices over the past 100 years and still say that the middle class is fit and proper to manage things – you show me that person and I'll show you a corrupt, middle class, homeowner. Opposition to HS2, wind turbines and even immigration (don't look so surprised): after all it makes no sense as far as the jobs market is concerned. At the end of the day, when all is said and done, it's all about the middle class obsessive greed around house prices.

What's the point of creating a surplus, it might sound sensible. But all that is going to happen is that the Left will come along and convert any surplus into bribes to the electorate. We had a surplus (it was called the gold reserves) and what happened to them?

Wouldn't a better more sustainable model be that the government owns a 40% stake in all the utilities, with a cap on profits? With a percentage going to share holders, a percentage to cutting bills and percentage on research and development. There should still be room to have a bonus system based on profit to keep the workers motivated.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire

Movement News Update

Despite their high media profile and strong showing in nationwide opinion polls, UKIP has so far failed to win many local by-elections. Their activist base is far weaker than their poll ratings; moreover (unlike the BNP) their vote is fairly evenly spread across the country rather than being concentrated in a few heartlands, so our electoral system presents especially severe obstacles.

However on September 5th UKIP did win a council by-election, courtesy of the declining fortunes of a rival civic nationalist party, the English Democrats. ED councillor Elliot Fountain was removed from his position representing Fenside ward, **Boston**, having failed to attend any council meetings for six months. In the consequent by-election the EDs failed to stand a candidate, and the local protest group Boston Bypass Independents, who had previously held ex-Cllr Fountain's seat, were similarly absent from the ballot paper. Needless to say the BNP (for whom ex-Cllr Fountain's colleague David Owens first won Fenside in 2008 before defecting to the EDs) no longer has any presence in the area, so had no candidate.

In these very peculiar circumstances – where none of the three parties that had won elections in the ward during the past six years were even on the ballot for the by-election – UKIP's Tiggs Keywood-Wainwright scored an easy victory with 162 votes (39.4%).

Yet within days of her victory Cllr Keywood-Wainwright (who is also a Lincolnshire county councillor) had quit the UKIP groups on both the district and county councils, and now sits with a rebel faction headed by former UKIP East Midlands regional chairman Chris Pain! The split has cost UKIP its former status as the main opposition party in Lincolnshire, where only ten of its sixteen councillors elected earlier this year are still aligned with the party.

The problems began just three weeks after Lincolnshire had become one of UKIP's strongest counties at the May 2013 election. Police began investigating UKIP group leader Chris Pain and several of his colleagues, including Cllr Keywood-Wainwright, for alleged "racist" and anti-Muslim comments on their Facebook pages and blogs. As has become routine in such cases, the accused UKIPers claimed that their online accounts had been "hacked", and the police eventually dropped their investigations.

Kevan Stafford (*above*) of the British Democratic Party achieved 9.4% in a by-election in Charnwood, Leicestershire on October 24th. This was the only nationalist by-election campaign this year that achieved a vote close to UKIP's.

However in the meantime the UKIP leadership distanced itself from Chris Pain and removed him from various party offices, including the paid position of official Opposition leader on the county council. Cynics observed that Cllr Pain had been favourite to stand as UKIP parliamentary candidate for **Boston & Skegness**, which might have been the party's best chance of electing an MP at the next general election, and that UKIP leader Nigel Farage might have his eye on this plum seat. Cllr Pain's new breakaway group "UKIP Lincolnshire" now has the backing of both of the party's borough councillors in Boston, and six of their sixteen county councillors.

Farage has been inconsistent and hypocritical in his choices of which "extremists" to purge from his party. One example is Scottish UKIP activist Andy Lovie, who was "exposed" recently by an anti-fascist website as having been on the infamous leaked BNP membership list. Mr Lovie denied any association with the BNP and said that he wants "UKIP to be inclusive of people of all ethnic backgrounds and sexual orientations, and pro-Israel. Not exactly the BNP viewpoint, I think you'll agree. Really, if you genuinely oppose racism and bigotry, you should be supporting me, not opposing me."

Which is all very strange, because at *H&D* we remember Mr Lovie very well as a member of the National Alliance, one of the world's most hardline racial nationalist organisations. When the NA's Shaun Walker visited the UK in the summer of 2003, Mr Lovie travelled all the way from Scotland to Lancashire, to attend an *H&D* meeting addressed by Mr Walker (and chaired by myself) at the Mill Hill Hotel, Blackburn. I suppose it's possible that Mr Lovie has dramatically changed his views in the intervening decade: after all, the Darwen BNP organiser at the time who also attended that meeting – Trevor Maxfield – is now a local councillor for the Labour Party! But unlike Mr Lovie, Cllr Maxfield wasn't actually a member of the National Alliance. For Mr Lovie to proclaim his anti-racism and pro-Zionism – having been part of Dr Pierce's NA – really is quite sickening.

Elsewhere in England, UKIP has continued to achieve strong election results, sometimes annexing the former BNP vote in the many areas where Nick Griffin's party has disappeared from the map. In Yewdale ward, **Carlisle**, for example UKIP came from nowhere in another September 5th by-election to finish third with 17.5%, where the BNP had polled 15% in 2008. While on the same day in Loughborough Ashby ward, **Charnwood**, UKIP finished runners-up with 22.6%, again on their local debut, the BNP having previously polled over 17%.

Another first time UKIP candidature on September 5th in the formerly safe Conservative ward of Ravensthorpe, **Daventry**, gave the governing party a real scare by polling 34.6% – just 73 votes behind the Tories. Even in **Blackpool**, where BNP leader Nick Griffin occasionally addresses demonstrations against paedophile grooming, his party no longer contests elections. Blackpool branch now has the best attended monthly meetings in the North West region – although this only amounts to around 15 people – but the September 26th by-election in Highfield ward was another example of a straightforward UKIP annexation of the old BNP vote. The BNP polled 15% here in 2007, and after a six-year interregnum UKIP took 22.8% in the by-election. Labour held on to what in 2007 had been a Conservative seat.

On the same day in Crockenhill & Well Hill ward, **Sevenoaks**, UKIP made their second by-election gain of the month, this time from Labour. UKIP's Steve Lindsay polled 216 votes (35.7%), gaining a 28 vote majority over Labour. This is another ward with a peculiar electoral history. A popular local figure, Colin Dibsdall had held the ward for the Liberal Democrats since 1987, but opposed his party leadership's coalition with the Conservatives and quit to sit as an independent. He was so well respected locally that he was re-elected unopposed as an independent in 2011, and after his death the following year his widow won the consequent by-election as a Labour candidate. It was Mrs Dibsdall's own death that led to the latest by-election. UKIP had of course polled well across Kent (including Sevenoaks) at this year's county council elections, and the fracturing of traditional party allegiances due to the particular impact of the Dibsdall family left this ward especially winnable.

By contrast in the Middleton Cheney division of **Northamptonshire**, where UKIP had lost only narrowly in May this year, their by-election candidate slipped back from 35.3% to 29.5% – another example of a frustrating UKIP tendency to make a great splash on their arrival in local politics, but then fail to make further progress.

On September 19th in Coseley East ward, **Dudley**, the feeble state of the two main racial nationalist parties was exposed in what was once a West Midlands heartland, with the BNP and NF each fielding candidates but overshadowed by UKIP. Ken Griffiths for the BNP polled 120 votes (6.3%) in a ward where the party were twice runners-up, and in 2006 had polled 1,238 votes (34.1%), only 20 votes behind Labour. Meanwhile former BNP candidate Kevin Inman was standing for the National Front, but finished bottom of the poll with 16 votes (0.8%), down from 7.0% in 2012 when the NF had no BNP opposition.

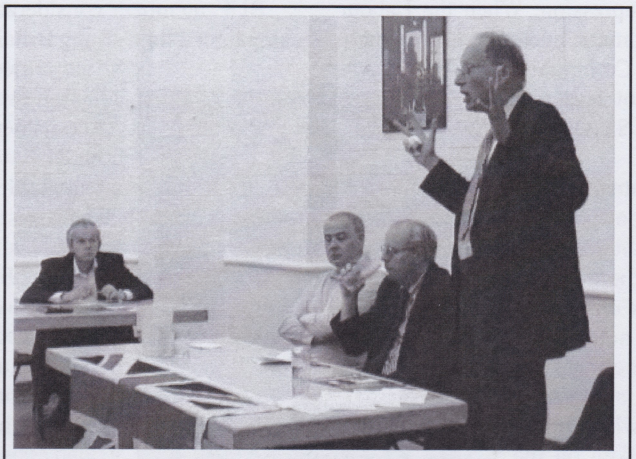
A strange feature of Dudley politics is that both Mr Griffiths and Mr Inman have changed parties: Mr Griffiths was BNP candidate for this ward in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2010 (and general election candidate for Dudley North in 2010) before defecting to the NF and standing for them in 2012, then moving back to the BNP this year; while Mr Inman was a BNP candidate in 2006, 2007 and 2008 before quitting to join the NF, for whom he fought the 2010 general election.

These factional cross-currents have benefited UKIP, who emerged as the main local claimants for the broadly patriotic vote in 2011. This year their by-election candidate was former Conservative candidate Star Etheridge, who was forced out of the Tory party in 2011 after a pathetic "political correctness" row about golliwogs. She finished runner-up in the by-election with 478 votes (25.3%), up from 17.1% last year.

Barnsley was one of the BNP's main success stories during the late 2000s, though the party's local organiser during those years, Ian Sutton defected to the English Democrats two years ago. On September 26th longstanding Barnsley ED activist Kevin Riddiough (who was already in the party before the arrival of the BNP defectors) contested a by-election in Wombwell ward and managed a respectable 4.2%. The arrival of UKIP, who finished runners-up with 24.6%, halved the previous ED vote, but unlike some other recent by-elections the EDs were not completely crushed.

At a second Barnsley by-election in Royston ward on October 10th, the BNP, EDs and UKIP were all standing candidates. Surprisingly the BNP (who had once polled over 15% in this ward) finished bottom of the poll, managing only 28 votes (1.7%) – slightly behind ED candidate Justin Saxton with 32 votes (1.9%). UKIP (who hadn't even fought this ward until 2011) finished runners-up with 23.2% – but the big winners following the collapse of nationalism in South Yorkshire were Labour, whose grip on the region had once seemed to be loosening. Labour's vote increased to 67.4%, having been as low as 46% three years ago.

On the same day the BNP contested two by-elections in Greater Manchester, one of the few areas of the country that retains a loyal Griffinite branch. In Weaste and Seedley ward, **Salford**, the frequent BNP candidate Kay Pollitt finished sixth of seven candidates: her 1.9% was down from 4.2% in the same ward earlier this year, and 8.7% at the last full Salford election in 2012. Even UKIP slipped back slightly from 22.7% to 18.5%, with Labour the increasingly comfortable winners. A few miles away in Ancoats & Clayton ward, **Manchester**, the BNP's Gareth Black also finished sixth of seven candidates, polling 58 votes (3.3%). This was the BNP's first candidature in the ward. UKIP were a distant second with 9.4%, Labour polling a massive 70.5%.



Richard Edmonds addressing a meeting in East London to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Derek Beackon's election as the first ever BNP councillor. Fellow speakers included (left to right): *H&D*'s Peter Rushton; Derek's election agent Dave King; and Tower Hamlets nationalist activist Jeff Marshall.

Among the small parties to have emerged from the BNP's wreckage is Patria, headed by former BNP parliamentary candidate and Labour Party activist Dr Andrew Emerson. Having contested the Chichester West division of **West Sussex** at the county council elections earlier this year, he was Patria candidate for Westbourne ward, **Chichester**, at a borough council by-election on October 17th. Dr. Emerson polled just 3 votes (0.7%), a long way behind UKIP's 106 votes (23.8%).

On October 24th the most substantial challenger on the post-Griffin nationalist scene – the British Democratic Party – contested Loughborough Hastings ward, **Charnwood**. BDP executive council member Kevan Stafford (who had fought the Loughborough South division at this year's Leicestershire County Council elections) was up against UKIP opposition this time, which was always going to be a tough task, but in the event he achieved this year's most impressive nationalist by-election result.

Mr Stafford finished fourth with 85 votes (9.4%), just behind UKIP's 111 votes (12.3%). As regular *H&D* readers will know, every other nationalist by-election candidate this year has been a long way behind UKIP. As a new party the Brit Dems will be greatly encouraged, but the challenge now is for other members to step forward and stand as candidates in next year's local elections, which will include the London boroughs. The emergence of a viable post-Griffin nationalism will be a slow and tortuous process.

Outside the political party scene, there were several important nationalist events during autumn 2013. On September 21st the Blood & Honour organisation held a very successful ISD gig near Northampton, marking the 20th anniversary of the death of Ian Stuart, founder of B&H and lead singer of the world's most famous white nationalist band *Skrewdriver*. Well over 1,500 attended, including numerous European guests.

Another September 21st event was marking another 20th anniversary – the election of Derek Beackon as the first ever BNP councillor in Millwall ward, Tower Hamlets, on September 16th 1993. Derek's victory made headlines worldwide and signalled the British people's fightback against decades of enforced mass immigration. The main issue in the 1993 by-election was housing, with local families unable to obtain council homes for their children due to the combined impact of immigration and gentrification. Eddy Butler masterminded a tremendously successful "Rights for Whites" campaign. Unfortunately a massive establishment campaign (coupled with widespread electoral fraud) ensured Derek's defeat the following year, even though his own vote increased substantially.

Tower Hamlets today is utterly dominated by first, second or third generation immigrants. Only 31% of the borough's population at the 2011 Census classed themselves as White British. 32% are Bangladeshi, with smaller groups from elsewhere in Asia and Africa, and a growing Eastern European population. Nevertheless local nationalist activist Jeff Marshall rose to the challenge and organised a successful meeting in a much changed Tower Hamlets, addressed by Derek's 1993 election agent Dave King; more recent London BNP recruit Frank Forte; the party's national organiser in the 1990s Richard Edmonds; and myself.

Earlier that day *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill attended an anti-immigration rally opposite King George's Hall in Blackburn, where he once served as a borough councillor. The 200-strong rally was organised by the English Volunteer Force, and was supported by a range of groups including Casuals United and the North West Infidels. No far left or Asian counter-demonstrators turned up, but there was a heavy police presence. Speakers included Paul Pitt and former Infidels leader John 'Snowy' Shaw,

The following weekend a very different side of the nationalist-Muslim relationship was explored at a meeting of the New Right organised by Troy Southgate in London, which I attended. Speakers included David Pidcock, a Yorkshireman who converted to Islam many years ago and leads the Islamic Party of Britain, and Mike Newland, former Treasurer and London mayoral candidate of the British National Party.

On the same day as our John Tyndall Memorial Meeting in Preston (see report on pages 12-13), nationalists linked to the London Forum and the publishers Arktos organised a prestigious event in London addressed by European guest speakers including two of our movement's intellectual giants: Alexander Dugin from Russia and Alain de Benoist from France. A report of this event, including a transcript of the speeches, can be found online at: **www.endofthepresentworld.com**

One week later on October 19th the Traditional Britain Group held a successful conference in London with 80 in attendance, including numerous *H&D* subscribers. More than 40 additional copies were sold to new readers. Speakers at the event included Robin Tilbrook, leader of the English Democrats.

As our editor said in Preston, he was slightly disappointed that we did not quite reach an attendance of 100, though we were very close – and looking at the rest of the nationalist conference season we didn't do too badly! Nick Griffin's BNP had 80 attending their annual conference in Blackpool; the National Front had 40 at their AGM in West London; the New British Union had 30 at their inaugural AGM near Milton Keynes; Paul Golding's Britain First had 25 at their AGM in Sandhurst.

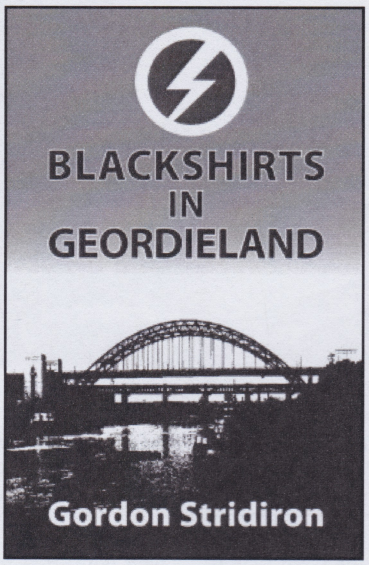
The leaders of the English Defence League – Tommy Robinson and his cousin Kev Carroll – hit the headlines in October after resigning to form a new alliance with the Quilliam Foundation, led by defectors from hardline Islamist groups who now pursue a well-financed 'moderate' course approved by governments in London and Washington. The future of the EDL is now unclear, though around 600 (mainly drawn from various football 'firms') attended a demonstration in Bradford organised by a new transitional leadership on October 12th. For a report on the Robinson-Carroll fiasco, and updates on more recent developments, visit our website at: **www.heritageanddestiny.com**

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review: *Blackshirts in Geordieland* by Gordon Stridiron

Published by Black House Publishing Ltd. 2013, ISBN 13-978-1-908476-64-7, 256pp (Soft back). Available online at – www.blackhousepublishing.co.uk – or www.amazon.com – or via mail-order for £15.00/$30.00 (post-paid) from Heritage and Destiny, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE (make cheques or postal/money orders payable to Heritage and Destiny).

No region of England suffered more in the 'Hungry Thirties' than the north-east and Tyneside in particular. Then, just when the working class folk of Newcastle thought it could not get any worse, along came the Great Depression. When the Labour Government failed to stem the tide of mass unemployment, many Geordies began to look elsewhere – to the Communist Party, Independent Labour Party and not least the British Union of Fascists (BUF) led by Sir Oswald Mosley – for a lifeline.



For the next eight years, these contenders for political power fought a bitter ideological and physical battle on the streets of Newcastle, Sunderland, Gateshead, Durham, Stockton and elsewhere up the north east coast, all the way to Berwick-on-Tweed. The full story of this period of the north-east's political past has remained untold – something that local nationalist historian (and *H&D* subscriber) Gordon Stridiron has now remedied following a study of primary sources never before undertaken on the same scale.

Stridiron's book *Blackshirts in Geordieland* shows the BUF not as the political thugs and would-be Quislings of stereotypical image. Instead, the reader discovers a group of patriotic idealists – who make a stand against communism, against capitalism and against war – who whether right or wrong had the courage of their convictions to face massive hostility including physical attacks to make their message heard: "The war on want is the war we want!"

After standing as a coalition Conservative, an Independent and Labour MP, Oswald Mosley became disillusioned with the parliamentary system, which he considered 100 years out of date. Along with Winston Churchill and other leading European statesmen and politicians, Mosley visited Italy in 1932. He was impressed by the improvements made by the Fascist system and decided that a new national creed was needed to replace the old failed institutions.

Mosley was a popular figure in the Labour movement and mining community. As early as 1925 he was nominated to speak at Durham Gala by South Shields Westoe Colliery Lodge and spoke at the annual event in 1927 and 1929 when he shared the platform with other radicals such as Ellen Wilkinson, Jennie Lee and A.J. Cook.

Speaking at the Miners Hall, Deaf Hill, in 1936 Mosley said "The Fascist creed, like any other new creed was subject to misunderstanding and misrepresentation. We believe it is impossible to get anything done in England today until you have changed the system of government. It is absolutely impossible to get business done in a hurry through the present parliamentary system for the simple reason that the system was invented years ago by comfortable people not to get things done, but to prevent them being done!"

The first BUF office in north-east England was opened on August 8th 1933 in Spout Lane, Washington Village and was furnished to provide recreation for the local members and to give opportunity for reading, writing and debate. The opening ceremony was preformed by Captain Vincent Collier who said that the "instability of Capitalism today was bound to end in disaster and economic chaos. Politics was a racket and they wanted to clear it up in order to secure for themselves and their children the benefits of progress made by science and industry." Later on BUF branches opened two offices in Newcastle and others in Gateshead, North Shields, South Shields, Durham city and Middlesbrough.

From the outset, the new movement was opposed (often violently) by the Communist Party, the Labour Party, Zionist Jews and other far left groups. The BUF formed Blackshirt defence groups to protect themselves as Mosley told them "self-defence is no offence." They were determined to protect freedom of speech and while other political groups on "the right" caved in and had their meetings closed down by rowdy and violent anti-fascist groups, the Geordie BUF stood firm and gave the reds as good as they got!

BUF members considered themselves patriots and loyalists who campaigned for a strong Britain in a peaceful Europe. Many had served in the armed forces in WWI with great distinction. The first two casualties of WWII were RAF gunners Aircraftsmen Kenneth Day and George Brocking – both BUF members. Stridiron's book found they had a regrettable place in the history books.

The last issue of the BUF newspaper *Action* – which was sold all over the north-east by local members – was published on 6th June 1940. It was the final issue because most of the BUF's active members had either joined the armed forces or had been detained under Regulation 18b. The editorial read – "We regret to announce that further detentions during the past week have deprived us of the services of more valued assistance in the production of *Action*", and so it would be the last issue of the paper.

1940 is also where Stridiron's book ends. By then almost 1,000 BUF members had been interned for their political beliefs and because they had campaigned for an honourable peace with Germany. Many of them were decorated ex-servicemen who had served in WWI. It should also be remembered that over 1,000 BUF members died in the armed forces while serving their country during WWII, while many of their communist and Jewish opponents were still involved in causing industrial disputes or were in jail for incitement or acts of sedition.

After the war, Mosley wrote *The Alternative* in which he set out his post war ideas for Britain and Europe. He founded the Union Movement in 1948, which many Geordies and patriots from other parts of the north east joined. Perhaps Stridiron's next book will tell their story and the post war history of the British nationalist movement in Geordieland?

Up until recently the author was an active British nationalist of long standing. Born and bred in Gateshead (where he still lives to this day) Stridiron was an activist for first the National Front and then the BNP, through the 1970s to 1990s. The family name Stridiron was brought to England by his great-grandfather James Henry Stridiron, a seaman who was born on the island of St. Croix in the Caribbean in 1865, who later married and settled in Sunderland and worked at Wearmouth Colliery. It is known that Stridirons were on Antigua as far back as 1702. There is only one family in Europe with this unusual surname.

In recent years Gordon Stridiron has taken an interest in local history and in 1998 compiled *A History of Wardley, Its Colliery and People.* Since then he has published *The People of Wardley* Vol. 1, 2 and 3 together with a publication on the records of St. Mary's Church at Heworth.

Blackshirts in Geordieland will be of particular interest to *H&D* readers in or from the north east of England and/or readers interested in Sir Oswald Mosley and the BUF. However, even if you don't fit into either of these categories but do have a general interest in the political history of the 1930s and '40s, Gordon Stridiron's book is well worth reading.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire